# Christian

# Reflector.

Fear God and give glory to Him.

Vol., 4.-No. 50.-Whole No. 181.

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RAWSON,

Worcester, Ms. and in New York City;

By a Board of Managers, consisting of seven Ministers and proclamation shouled by the king (according to reight Leymen, of the Baptist Denomination; at I we Delivers a year, pauchle always in advance. Individuals or companies, paping for six copies in advance by one hand, shall have the 18th and 18th gratis; or so paying for eleven copies, shall have the 12th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or infeten, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or on insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or on insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or on insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or on insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or on insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or on insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or on insteam, shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th, 21st 18th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th and 18th gratis; or shall have the 20th

mermine ordered.

From London the Bapt ist Magazine.

English Baptist African Missions.

ter, is an excellent brother with whom we had which they were assembling, altogether originathe pleasure of forming an acquaintance in London.-Ed. Refl.

Mr. Clarke, in a letter dated Feb. 2, 1841, sections nearly corresponding with their ages.

Arrival at Fernando Po-Character of the na-

We landed at Clarence on the first day of January, had a kind reception from Mr. Thomson the agent of the West African Company, and were invited to remain (until lodgings could be found for us elsewhere) at his house.

for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. About 250 attended, and in the evening I again preached, and had a still larger congregation to hear from my lips the words of eternal life. On the Monday evening I commenced service in our dwelling, and every evening, when we are at Clar-ence, the people assemble in numbers varying from fifty to eighty and one hundred, to listen

We meet in the cool of the morning and evenome, especially when thirty or forty ran off at ing; we have the people seated in the yard, and worship commences about 6 o'clock, A. M., and again at five o'clock P. M. The people rejoice to hear, and some of them we hope are feeling themselves sinuers, and in need of a Savior, and bring lowls to present to us a thank-oldering; will soon show that the word preached has not

will soon snow that the words of them in all to hear from us the words of them in all to hear from us the words of ternal life. They are a most harmless race of people, and are not so covetous as most of the Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind Atreans usually are. They gave us a very kind tope (palm-wine), and we were told they were told they were thankful, wished to hear more, and would tope (palm-wine), and we were told they were very thankful, wished to hear more, and would gladly welcome a teacher. They say "they must believe what white man say." We disbursed a few beads to the piccaniny mannas, and gave his majesty a likeness of a tobacco-pipe, and also delighted him in a present of some of the weed.

I shall add to the interest of this tale by a short account of a second visit we paid to they were thankful, wished to hear more, and would gladly welcome a teacher. They say "they must believe what white man say." We disbursed a few beads to the piccaniny mannas, and gave his majesty a likeness of a few based for the man say." Believe what white man say." We disbursed a few beads to the piccaniny mannas, and gave his majesty a likeness of a few beads to the piccaniny mannas, and gave his majesty a likeness of a few beads to the piccaniny mannas, and gave his majesty a likeness of they say." We set forthat half past form a secretary we set forthat half past form a few few few hat white man say." We disbursed him in a present of the were thankful, we she were be ascertained. We have her this interests of the scenario of them in all to hear from us the words of 600 of them in all to hear from us the words of 6ternal life. They are a most harmless race of people, and are not so covetous as most of the Atrians usually are. They gave us a very kind reception and expressed themselves glad that proached, those we first espied ran away from us, in bolting into the bush as usual; but as soon to the bush as usual; but as soon as well to the interest of this tale by a short account of a second visit we paid to the interest of this tale by a short account of a second visit we paid to the mession tale by a short account of a second visit we paid to the destroy as short account of a second visit we paid to the destroy as the past five, A. M., on foot, to see the people of Banapa, a village a little nearer than Bassilli. As we approached, those we first espied ran away from us, the proached to the interest of this tale by a short account of a second visit we paid to them esterday. We set forth at half past five, A. M., on foot, to see the people of Banapa, a village a little nearer than Bassilli. As we approached, those we first espied ran away from us, the proached the proached themselves glad that the proached

ingly rich, and continues to be so to the tops of out of their lucking places, and ere long are the mountains. The land is cleared near the towns of the natives, but elsewhere is overrun towns of the natives, but eisewhere is overrun our entrance, the contrast of conduct at with tall trees and bushes. It is well-watered, and very well supplied with all the luxuries usually found in tropical climes.

"I took a walk into the woods one morning, and came to a town of the 'Adeeyahs,' but for want of an interpreter, I could not talk to them of the Lord Jesus. I have now got a person, who was for eleven years among these people, the Bassillians, who no sooner saw us passing and who understands their language as well as he does his own. He also speaks English moderately well, and will I hope, be able to do something for us among this people, who are, I should think, without exception, the most degraded that exist upon the earth. A male and request that exist upon the earth. A male and preaching, as a time most suitable to them, for stand English, and are a little civilized, are alfruits of a rich harvest unto God.

timid, inoffensive race, and usually kind to such urging that we should take it as a token of their as go among them in a friendly way; but among themselves, they sometimes have war, and fight urging that we should take it as a toke confidence that we were their friends.

Unwards of two hundred assembled themselves, they sometimes have war, and ught with the long wooden sp. ar and the knite.—
Their language is certainly very poor, and can not be very difficult to acquire. It seems to me not be very difficult to acquire. It seems to me soft and gentle; but I have not yet heard a regular 'palaver;' I have only heard the more delightful sounds of a timid female 'Adecyah' the depravity of their hearts, and the alienation highful sounds of a time lemate Accessed the depravity of their hearts, and the alienation teaching four of her country-women the truths concerning God, and his Son Jesus Christ.—

This may seem strange to you, but it was thus: last Sabbath I attempted to make myself understand, their helpless state as they could understand, their helpless state stood, on my return from 'Krou Town,' in a and need of a heavenly friend, they s very short conversation with one or two of these to the, and showed the same respectful, earnest neatly dressed, came to our dwelling on the lot- cire exposition of the ten commandments. lowing day; one or them understood English, and in the simplest way I possibly could, I put words into her mouth to speak to the others, praying God to bless the feeble effort, and to write conviction on each of their hearts."

4 An open space about 130 paces in circumference, where is a shed called "the palaver house," where certain public or social business is transacted. All Scripture is profitable.

God hath made of one blood all nations of men.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

A native town-Habits of the people. We passed a night of broken slumbers, but awoke refreshed at grey twilight, and our ears Worcester, Ms. and in New York City, proclamation should by the king (according to admitted of the usual rates.

The All Communications, Postage Parts, will be attended to Address the Editor, Worcester, Mass.

as death till his royal pleasure was fully declared, they then, as with one tongue, sounded their To. Address the Editor, Worcester, Mass.

Dea. WILLIAM CHURCH, No. 228, Hudson street, is appointed Agent for the Christian Reflector, for the City of New York. heard a sound as of the rustling of leaves and shrubs, and forthwith started from the thicket that surrounded the play-place a ready company of expectant hearers. The sweet morning air, the music of the little songsters in the tree before us, the faithful voice of the heathen king, and the ready compliance of his simple subjects, "Mr. Clarke," the writer of the following let- the novelty and sublimity of the purpose for

About 130 collected, dividing themselves into Here and elsewhere the women are the most tardy in giving attendance; the larger proportion who do come bring infants or children; their backwardness is parily referable to the custom of excluding them from palavers. When we have signified a desire for their presence and have stated that our palaver is for women also, and good for all, surprise has been man menced preaching to the interesting people who reside there. I addressed them from Luke ii. 10, 'And the augel said unto them, Fear not: for behold. I bring you good tiding for the second tiding for fested, and the women seem amazed and timid; retire; they commonly shrink from our proffered hands at first interviews, and few take them with apparent confidence. Whenever too the when Jesus is named, a laugh is excited; but I from fifty to eighty and one hundred, to listen for an hour to the reading, and expounding of the truths of God. Dr. Prince takes his full share in the work with me; and is, I believe, the means of much good to myself and the peogathered round him; I wondered come, especially when thirty or forty ran off at mand of the king, the runaways were gone to bring lowls to present to us a thank offering; five were handed to us, besides bread-kind, and tope (palm-wine), and we were told they were

ted in my breast an inexpressible delight, and

opened the day with unusual cheerfulness .-

white men were about to instruct them respectwhite men were about to instruct them respecting God, and the way to be forever happy.

About five miles from Clarence, are four Adeyah towns, in which there may be about 800, or perhaps 1,000 inhabitants. The soil is amazont of their lucking places, and ere long are they then laugh and gambol around us, an vie with each other who shall have the most of Respecting the Adecyahs, or original inhabour regard. We had not succeeded in apprisitants of the island, the following additional notice occurs, in another letter from Mr. C. they are preparing for a festival to be holden on Tuesday next, to provide for which many are in

the woods hunting..

Thence we went to our better acquaintance by their scattered huts than out they came to welcome us as old friends, and as a matter of stand English, and are a little civilized, are al-ready ranked among the number of our inquirers after truth. God grant they may be the first We had come prepared for another night in uits of a rich harvest unto God.

"These Adeeyahs are vulgarly called 'boober of volunteers, and finding the chief would bies: their huts are scattered over the island in enlist many others, we quickly agreed to meet different directions. Those nearest each other them as soon as we had cooked and ate break. form a town, and of such I have got the names fast, during which operations we had about us a of above thirty-seven alre dy; and have no crowd of spectators, with whom we endeavored doubt there are many, the names of which I to cultivate an intimacy. It was with great difhave not yet been able to obtain; their num-ficulty one or two could be persuaded to taste bers cannot be accurately known. They are a of our food; success was obtained with these by

Upwards of two hundred assembled: a mor females. The result was, that five of them, interest when br. C. followed and gave a con

have great pleasure in visiting the aborigines; though so dark in their minds, disgusting in their habits, and so truly a distinct and neglected race, yet there is a simplicity, a harmless, and a childish good-nature belonging to them, which engages both the compassion and confidence of an observer; and though our ministrations our English brethren. Your example, though amongst them are impeded by unacquaintance affectedly disre arded by the slaveholder, with their language, and by the difficulty of de-

which says, "Without me ye can do nothing" ship with slaveholders, and excluding them Before we separated we put a few questions, from your communion tables and your pulpits, with a view to ascertain whether any effect had strikes the master-chord of human sensibility. been produced upon them, and requested that It is "a savor of death unto death" in the nosif any one had felt the risings of sorrow for havilies of slavery, which had for ages snuffed with ing lived so long a stranger and enemy to G J, such a one would declare it; the general report in the church; and we hait the progress was "Nobody's heart broken." I attach a value to this ingenious response, and do not faint because of it, for the Holy Spirit works in man proaching freedom to the oppressed of every ere the subject can discern his operations, and land. You will not cease, therefore, from mainthe fact of these people having been two or thee taining the Christian position you have taken, times summoned by the king in the interval of and which you so honorably occupy. We are our visits, to be reminded by him, and by his now brought to a crisis of momentous interest grey-beard chiefs, of what the white men had when especially we need your sympathy and said; may be the first beginnings of a heaven-born struggle, it may be the kindling of a flame of our brethren, of irreproachable character and destined to consume the stubble of superstition en.inent usefulness, have recently experienced and to light the way for these heathen people a relentless persecution in the churches of which to the mansious of peace and purity.

AMERICA.

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMER-THE COMMITTEE OF THE BAPTIST UNION OF

DEAR BRETHREN, -At the first anniversary Dear Brethren,—At the first anniversary of the American Baptist Antislavery Convention held in the city of New York, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of May ultimo, the following vote was unanimously passed.

unanimously passed.

"Resolved, that we gratefully acknowledge As you will have received correct as the fraternal letter from our brethren of the the meeting at Baltimore, through the press, be-English Union, and that our executive commit-

board. Of these transactions you will readily form a correct opinion. We are not disposed to give to them any extraneous coloring; but they are themselves a revelation of the secrets of the Convention, for publication in whatever way they might judge desirable, was immediately on its reception published in the Christian Reflector, Dec. 30, 1840.

In replace the selection and with form a correct opinion. We are not disposed to give to them any extraneous coloring; but they are themselves a revelation of the secrets of the slaveholders' caucus in which the scheme of pacification was brought to maturity.

But we may be permitted to express the grief and humiliation we feel on witnessing the combination of some of our northern brethren with

abolitionists, as a circular, and did also appear in one or two baptist papers. It served to increase the interest which had begun to be awakened among us, in view of the discreditable and appalling fact, that slavery existed to a wide extent among professed Christiaus in our beloved country, and was defended as a Bible institution. Its good influence is still felt by us; and, though it was answered by a number of our ministers, we recur to it expressly to thank you for it as the spontaneous fruit of gospel benevolence, and as an instrument of proportion of the common courtesies of life are numbered, and the high character of our friend has secured to him the veneration of even our opponents.

We indulge the pleasing hope that we shall receive your representatives at our next anniversary, and if a second general or world's convention shall be determined on to be held in London in 1842, delegates from us may accomsuccessful prosecution of the autislavery cause in Great Britain, namely, "the utter repugnance of slavery to the spirit and precepts of the Christian faith," has been ours also. On it we are willing to stand before an observing world, and by it even to have our conduct in the enterprise tried at that higher tribunal to which

we are rapidly approaching.

As a Baptist Antislavery Convention we do not intermeddle with political action, though as individuals we generally believe it to be our duty to act in the election of rulers, and to vote on-ly for such men as we believe will in legislation arry out the same great principle.

In this connection we may also recur to your excellent letter of Jan. 15, 1838, addressed to the ministers and messengers of the baptist churches in the United States: in which you say truly, that "if slavery were purified from all that is unrighteous and antichristian, its most short of this, all supposable amendments or land despatch brought a letter from Mr. and more abundant fruit. In the same letter terms :

scending to the scale of their intelligence, yet I is, we believe, producing important results on our experience in these difficulties, and by the grace ministers and churches, and is deeply felt by the of God, a profitable humbling of a vain mind, slaveholder. The prompt, scriptural action of and have that word most seasonably impressed. English churches in withdrawing from fellowthey were, and some still remain, members, though several have been excluded for no other From the London Bapt. Magazine and Herald for Oct. 1841. co should not occur; now especially, since the ETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE AMER-ICAN BAPTIST ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION TO ed. expulsion from the B-ptist Board of Foreign Missions, of our beloved brother Elon Galusha so distinguished for his usefulness in the church es, and so universally esteemed, except by those

As you will have received correct accounts of tee to be instructed to reply to it at an early we go into a statement of the facts associated with the exclusion of these brethren from the board. Of these transactions you will readily

bination of some of our northern brethren with In replying to it as the first communication from you to the American Baptist Anti-slavery Convention, we may not overlook the repeated abolitionists from all management in the affairs of the good cause of foreign missions, for affairs of the good cause of foreign inissions, for jett to the American baptist churches the proposition of which they have Libered certainly with no less zeal than others. We have bearing date, London, Dec. 31, 1833, and superscribed "To the Pastors and Ministers of quate corrective will ultimately be applied by perserined. To the Pastors and Ministers of the Baptist Denomination throughout the United States of America," claims particular and grateful reference. The time when it was written, and the circumstances attending its reception in this country, as well as the wise, affectionate, and Christian remonstrances it comain. tion in this country, as well as the wise, affectionate, and Christian remonstrances it contained, were adapted to impart to it a peculiar interest, and to give it permanency in the recollection of many of our American brethren. We had not at that time any baptist antislavery organization to receive and publish it; but, though after much delay, it was printed by the baptis abolitionists, as a circular, and did also appear in one or two baptist papers. It served to in we were cheered by the visit of your worthy.

moting a most desirable object. The great London in 1842, delegates from us may accomprinciple you there told us you had acted upon pain them on their return. In the meantime, pany them on their return. In the meantime, however, be pleased to continue a correspondence in which we take so deep an interest, and which cannot fail of the most beneficial bear-

ings on our holy cause.

Let English Christians remember their American brethren in their suplications to " the Fath-

We are, dear brethren, and hope ever to continue, your fellow-laborers in the vineyard of our blessed Lord and Master, Jesus Christ.

Done by order of the Executive Committee.
NATHANIEL COLVER, Chairman.
CYRUS PITT GROSVENOR, Cor. Secretary.

ON THE BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY. To the Editor of the Same Magazine.

My DEAR SIR .- Your readers, and especially those amongst them who take an interest in the "Bible Translation Society," will not have forstrenuous political defenders would abandon it," "Bible Translation Society," will not have for-for we should in that case have the system gotten that the committee of that institution had purged of its essential principle, that the slave the gratification of voting £1000 in April last is a mere chattel, the property of his master to in aid of the translations carrying on by our beall intents and purposes whatsoever. The aban- loved missionary brethren in Calcutta, £500 donment of this principle is abolition, whether towards the Bengali Bible, and £500 towards done by an individual or by a legislature, and the Hindustani New Testament. The last overmodifications are unavailing. They leave the as addressed to our lamented friend Mr Dyer, poisonous root beneath the soil to spring forth and dated Calcutta July 3rd, acknowledging ew, and to produce it may be a statelier tree the receipt of that remittance in the following

you state and obviate difficulties with which "I have to acknowledge, which I do with emancipation is thought to be encompassed. We many thanks, your kind letters of the 16th and have experienced difficulties, and do still expe 27th of April respectively, together with their rience them. We never for a moment indulg-enclosures, viz a power of attorney, or dupli-ed the hope of seeing our country freed from this cate of a bill on the governor-general for £825 great political evil, or our churches purified of 13s. 10d., a contribution form the American and this moral leprosy, without wise, and energetic, Foreign Bible Society, and the first of a set of and long-continued labor; and even many sac- bills for £1000 form the Bible Translation Sorifices of property, personal ease, and reputation. ciety. A thousand thanks twice told for this Contentions in both church and state it was timely aid. The whole has been anticipated, reasonable to expect. To accomplish this labor, or nearly so, by works already done. The reand to sustain these trials, we have never thought ceipt of these contributions has brought great ourselves sufficient, only as we should be guid-relief to my mind, and the kind language with ed, and strengthened, and encouraged by Him which the remittances have been accompanied affords us encouragement to press forward in ed out of the hand of the oppressor." But, with our delightful and all important work. I long you, we confidently believe, that "let the to write to the worthy secretary of the society,

and express the lively sense we entertain of the kindness and value of his exertions on our behalf, and on behalf, of the myriads who are looking to us for the word of life."

It will be perceived, that before the arrival of this money it had been anticipated by the zeal en. It is for our churches to determine whether the important work of giving to the famishing millions of India the bread of life shall be impeded or pressed forward with unabated vigor. What their determination will be I have no doubt; but they will, I trust, bear with me, if I urge that it should be as prompt as I am sure it will be benevolent. "While Rome is delibera-

ting Saguntum perishes."
Many churches and many individuals have from its formation intended to contribute to the Bible Translation Society, who as yet have not aided in its efforts by sending their contributions. But let it be remombered that duals in the meantime has been putting thousands of the designed objects of their bounty for ever beyond their reach.

Shall I be excused if I mention, that as a consequence of my last letter, inserted in your August number, I had the pleasure of receiving by post from a generous individual a cheque to £20; and as the result of a former, a contribu tion in manufactured goods fit for the Calcutte market of the value of £200. These example I may be permitted to exhibit to all who have the ability to imitate them. Your pages are the only medium through which I can do this and you will have scarcely less pleasure than myself should your civility in giving a place to my communications lead in renewed instances

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
EDWARD STEANE.
Camberwell, Sept. 18, 1841.—Ibid.

Slavery in Brazil.

London, 9th month, 20th, 1841. To the Editor of the Anti Slavery Reporter.

Sir,-As I was careful in all cases to search for the evidence of others on slavery in Brazil, in order that I might justify my own observa-tions thereon, I sent transcripts of queries to dif-ferent residents in that empire. Of these I select the replies of two distinguished individuals, one of whom wrote his own answers, and forwarded the paper to the other, who, having read and approved, added some further remarks there-You have seen this manuscript, and are a ware of the respectability of the writers, their long experience, and exalted station.

I have transcribed their answers to the follow ing queries, and have affixed to them the double inverted comma, to the opinions, of others the single inverted comma; thus distinguishing them from such further information as I myself have

attached to most of them.

Flogging, tin, mask, heavy chains, rings of iron on legs and neck, stocks, &c. The degree of punishment entirely dependent on the master's will. know an instance of a slave being hanged by his master, probably not intentionally. In country places there is absolutely no control over the masters and factors. Burying in ant hills, &c. Often flogged to death intentionally. An English proprietor declared his intention of so doing to a slave, but was persuaded to sell him."

I have heard of instances where slaves have been purchased expressly for these parents.

been purchased expressly for the purpose of bethe purpose of being flogged to death, for revenge. One was a case of jealousy; the other for not being saluted by the slave according to the law of usage, which requires that he or she should say, "abenca me" (bless me,) to every white person he may

Quantity and quality of food?—"The general food of slaves consists of jerked beef (beef slightly smoked and dried.) farinha, or the flower of the manioc root, bl beans of salt pork. But the quantity, and whether all these articles are given or only part, depends en-tirely on the owner. One often sees in newspapers advertisements of damaged and unsaleable ods, as beans, farinha, &c. " para escravos, for slaves. It is not uncommon to give next to nothing to slaves."

Clothing?—"Entirely dependent on the master's will. Generally coarse cotton shirt and trowsers, with the addition of woolen shirt for bad weather."

Lodging? — Fifty, or one hundred, or more males locked into a large barrack or barn at dark, and let out in the morning; and no check or semblance of control over any abomination resulting from such treatment.'

In corroboration of the above, I heard from one who visited the government iron works in the province of St. Paulo, that there this system is literally adopted. The government, as well as the church establishment and priests, hold slaves to a vast extent.

Privations of slaves ?-" Innumerable. Suffice it to say that the slaves generally are in a condition scarcely superior to the beasts that perish. Their mental culture and necessities entirely neglected. This, to them, is so far an advantage, that they do not feel their privations so keenly as they otherwise would; and, therefore, instruction or justice to slaves is gravely deprecated. A slave-holder, to be consistent must act on this principle."

The Portuguese pamphlet, Memoria Analytica a cerea do commercio d'escravos, contains the following corroborative evidence: 'All the religion which is inculcated in Brazil consists of certain superstitious practices, mummeries, and absurdities. Far from instructing them in the existence of a Supreme being superior to all, such a principle would not suit them. In order that a slave-owner reign with sovereignty, it is necessary that his slaves be kept in ignorance of any authority superior to his will. must the rewards and punishments which he may award be counterbalanced by other rewards and punishments, such as religion presents.— The inculcation of such precepts would weaken the master's authority, and also be a check to the master's vices-'

Are the services required of the women similar in their nature, and equal in extent, to those of the men?-" In the field they are mostly emploved in the same kind of labor as the men; but, of course, so much is not required of them

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

Is care taken of pregnant females ?- " Very

Are any privileges allowed to mothers with young children?—" Their treatment entirely depends on the will or whim of the master or man-

In the large towns or cities, it is the usual practice to hire out the mothers as wet nurses, which frequently causes the death of the infant. The following occurrence took place a few days prior to my departure from Brazil. A confeccity of Rio de Janeiro, sold a negress without her child to an inhabitant of the capital. On being informed of her fate, she firmly refused to submit to it, unless her child went with her; submit to it, unless her child went with her; whereon both her old and new master began to beat and drive her out of the house. When in the street, the poor creature hid herself down on the pavement, and there appeared resolved to die under their of-repeated blous of sticks. Finding her thus determined, they caused her to be lifted into a cart, and ordered one negro to hold her down while another drove her off. On arriving at her, new master's door in the city. arriving at her new master's door in the city, she again laid down in the street, and there also they beat her in such an unmerciful manner that even the very neighbors remonstrated, but, nevertheless, she was obliged to submit.

nevertheless, she was obliged to submit.

How soon after their confinement are mothers obliged to resume their labor?—"Generally in ten days or a tortnight; but this is not so great a hardship as might be supposed in England."

Is the mortality amongst children great?—"I should think so. I oftener pass the corpses of negro children going to interment than of any

other. Some estates never rear children, others

The neglect of children is the consequence of the slave-trade, which the Brazillians consider, furnishes slaves at a cheaper rate than they can raise them.

What care is taken of the sick ?-" This ontirely depends on the disposition and ability of the master."

A humane rich man may do a great deal for his slaves; but as, the mass of slave owners, are poor, their comfort in sickness cannot be attended to. The English gold mines have excellent hospitals and resident medical men. I was present when a convalescent was sent by the doctor to work. The hegro asked the captain not to give him night-work, said he was very weak, and I confess that I thought it was far too soon to have sent him from hospital: he appeared was fools.

What is the state of aged, infirm, and worn out slaves? "Often very destitute. When unfit for work, they are generally turned out of the house by their master (to do which he must give them their freedom,) to shift for themselves.— This is often the case also, when negros become blind, or otherwise unserviceable—not unfrequently when a negro is a confirmed drunkard, quently when a negro is a confirmed drunkard, or unmanageable. I have seen them in great destitution, and once found at my gate an old man, either in a dying state, or very infirm.—
We sent him food and water for some short time, but I am told that, one day when I was out, the police removed him."

In confirmation of the above account, I trans-

Helaire, vol. i, p. 262.

'In this city (St. Joan del Rey) I was aston ished at the number of medicants who filled the streets. The curate assured me he gave alms every Saturday to more than 400 beggars. every Saturday to more than 400 beggars.— These are old negroes and mulattos, infirm and incapacitated for work. Barbarous masters take all profit from the youthful days of their slaves, which they even shorten by compulsory labor; and, when they can no longer derive benefit from these unfortunates, they disencumber themselves of them by manumission. Thus they have no other resource than to beg, and to become a public burthen. One cannot but shudder with indignation, when one reflects that this barbarity is repeated so often in a country where provisions are so abundant, and where it would cost so little to the slave proprietors to pay to humanity and duty so secred a debt. Is it not inconceivable that the laws have made no provisions against this horrible abuse of man

I observed the very same practice in St. Joan del Rey, and also in the villages and roads on my journey to the Gold mines. Space does not admit of a detail of the painful effects of this abuse of manumission.

Is suicide prevalent among the slaves?—"Several instances of it occur in Rio de Janeiro an-

I copy from the Journal de Commercie, lat February, 1841, an extract of the trial of the slave Soaquim, for the murder of his wife and child of two years and four months old, in the petty session of the 23rd January, 1841. rier by trade, did not know his age, was the slave of Cyro Candido Martins de Brito, and married to the negress Maria Carolina Mina nation, by whom he had a daughter, Inno-cencia, now dead. Said it was true that he murdered his wife on the night of the 11th instant, his motive for so doing, was that she lived unhappily with her owner, who exceedingly maltreated her as well as himself the defendant -that this maltreatment consisted in blows of the whip and palmatoris, and the defendant was incessantly threatened with the house of correction, and the road to the mines, also that his wife should be sent away from him. That his daughter was not ill-treated, because she was yet too young, but, in order that she might not experience her parents' fate, he murdered her also. Further declared that he committed the deed with his trade knife, which he carried home from his work with the intention of mur-dering himself, his wife, and child. Being asked it he were in his sound mind, he replied, Yes, that he well knew what he purposed to do, that he did not kill himself as he had intended, because he had not time ere he was seized."

Another instance of the frequency of suicide, vas related to me by an officer of the Rio Doce company [this company have no slaves ;] viz:-

That an acquaintance of his had purchased thirty African negros, who were so affected by Dostalgia (a disease arising from a vehement longing to return to their country,) that one and another, day after day, hanged themselves, till clot. A. Bishen

I think I have now extended my letter sufficiently for the present, but shall continue till I have completed the replies to fifty-four of such questions

I remain, Sir, your's very truly, GEORGE PILKINGTON.

## RIO BUENO.

The following pleasant extract is from a letter written by Mr. Cornford, August 4th:—

I have the pleasure to forward you, on this oceasion, the information that on the 26th of June, eighty-one persons were baptized in the sea at Dry Harbor, and on the following day received as members of the church under my care. But as these were far from comprising the number who were judged fit subjects for communion with the church, plages it supplies for communion with the definance of baptism was again administered at Rio Bueno, on the 31st of July, when sixtyeight individuals received the rite, who were on the following day admitted to the Lord's table.— Other persons who applied to be thus numbered with the followers of the Redeemer I have been compelled, for a time, to refuse, simply because I had not sufficient leisure to examine them fully. Some of them had walked ten or eleven miles before seven o'clock in the morning, and it was with sincere regret that I refused to converse with them until another opportunity should present isself. In conversing with those who were approved, I could not help feeling the force of the scripiure "I sent you to reap that whereen ye bestowed no labor," for all of those hitherto examined by me, only one for all of those hitherto examined by me, only one has professed to have received real good from my instructions. From her case I have gathered some encouragement, as she feelingly said, "At Dry Harbour me hear de words dat break my heart," whilst from what I have already known, there is certainly a hope that when I have finished my course, if not before, fruits will appear of which I can now know rething.

It is now my object, dear sir, to entreat you if possible to induce the committee to send me choolmaster. I would keep the school myself if I could; but I cannot. I would obtain the mon-from the church if I could; but that I cannot do. I will forward my accounts for the half year as soon as I can, and from them you will plainly see that the 500 people I have under my care have done their best. The house at Calabar is undergoing very extensive repairs, rendered enecessary by the rotting away of much of the wood work; and fo rotting away of much of the wood work; and for these repairs we have paid our way. Horses and chaise have also been bought and paid for. Thirty pounds sterling is contributed for the African mis-sion, &c. &c. And for three months the children formerly attending the school have been, to the grief of their parents, mere idle vagrants. What ed every week; but when I ask for more money they reply they do cheerfully give us much as they can. Will you be so kind as to do what you can

# Shipwreck of Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood.

The sympathy of the reader will be excited on arning that Mr, and Mrs. Littlewood, having elearning that Mr. and Mrs. Littlewood, having exaped the perils of the longer voyage from this country to New Providence, were shipwrecked in proceeding from thence towards Turk's Island; and that, though their lives were spared, nearly every thing which they took with them from England was lost. The following is Mr. Littlewood's record of the event. count of the event :-

occount of the event:—
On Tuesday, July 21st, as we were beating our way, the vessel was carried by a strong current to the windward of the Southampton reefs, and the captain expected that he was on the lee side of them. Mrs. L. and myself were very ill, and not being comfortable, as our fears had been much excited, we took only a part of our clothes off. We were just dozing when the vessel struck the rocks; we were sensible of what it was, and put our things on immediately and went on deck, and found even on immediately and went on deck, and found ever ry one engaged in trying to get the vessel back, but she still forced berself further into them. The long-boat was soon put off, and the mate tried to find the deepest water; we were then pained to learn that we were on a complete bed of rocks, and it was impossible to get the ship off; and even if she could be got off, we could not get clear of the reef, as we were surrounded by rocks, some of the reef, as we were surrounded by locker standing out of the water, others two or three feet under it, and besides the reef extended for miles. Every hope of saving the vessel was gone. When the captain saw this, with a broken heart he said, ship is lost, and we must see to the saving of ourselves." We brought all our boxes and things on deck, and thought that we might have an opportunity of saving them, but the mate, who had beer to be saved, unless we derived assistance from la as we should not be able to clear the rocks of selves. We have a signal of distress by a li selves. We have a signar of distress by a night, and early in the morning by a flag, but it was all in vain. Never was the morning watched for with greater anxiety; but as every prospect of being saved died away, we calm, y resigned ourselves into the hands of the Lord. I had not an overflow of joy, but still was happy. I felt the Lord's presence to be sweet: it did nideed comfort our hearts. As we could get no assistance, it was planned to As we could get no assistance, it was planned to send the mate and a few others to Conception send the mate and a lew others to Conception Island, to see it any help could be afforded from thence; but just as he was leaving, we found that the vessel was turning much on the lee-side; this was fortunate, for if she had gone on the other, we must have been lust, as there was deep water ou that side for ten or twenty yards. In a moment she gave a tremendous crash, and sunk immediately about ten or twelve feet lower. There was then a general rush for the boats; Mrs. L. fell from the op of some boxes, that were piled up with the ope of saving them, into one of the boats, or rather sie was caught by two men, and thus mercifully saved. When every hand was safe in the boats, ly saved. When every nand was sate in the boats, we thought it the better way to make for land as soon as possible, as we were afraid the vessel would fall on her side and turn us over. We tried for a long time, but could not clear the rocks;
again returned to the vessel and soon made second and third attempt without success; at length the mate, after striking four times, cleared them, when the captain, myself, Mrs. L., and two The sea was very rough, and every moment we expected to be turned over. ch God's assistance, we were landed safely neeption Island about 9 o'clock on Wednesday and though there was not a single indi-receive us and make us welcome, we widual to receive us and make us welcome, we spent three of the happiest days in our lives there. We shaded ourselves by an awning that was saved; the only thing we wanted was water. We saved two guns, powder, and shot, so by this means we supplied ourselves with sea birds, and also had plenty of fish. The next day the captain went to Cat Island, and obtained assistance. On Sauviday at three we left Conception Island for Saturday, at three, we let Concernions were bad, Nassau. Though the accommodations were bad, we felt happy in obtaining such. We arrived here on Monday morning a little before five, quite here on Monday morning a little before five, quite Saturday, at three, we left Conception Island exausted, not having our clothes off to sleep for a week. We went immediately to the Mission

louse, where we received the greatest kindness, house, where we received the greatest kindness, and were enabled to reflect on the goodness and mercy of God. I am satisfied that the Lord has done all this in love; he has some wise end in it; I pray that it may be-sanctified to me and to all. I will give myself affresh to him; I am not my own, and with his assistance will glorify him in my soul and body which are his. Dear sir, pray the supported and may be willing to that I may be supported and may be willing to comply with God's will in any shape. I am anx-ious to proceed to Turk's I land, but as the Iriends generally think that it would be unwise until the purricane months are over I suppose I had better remain here for a time. Should the society be in-clined to send Mrs. L. and myself another outlit. neluding a medicine chest, we should feel obliged, and should prefer the linen and clothes got up in Halstead. We will leave this to you. The cause in Nassau is in a good state; brother Lyall alive and is very much beloved, and exceedingly useful. This evening I attended a prayer-meeting at the old chapel; there were at least five hun red present. The Lord is alout to do great things for this people. If the Baptists will work while it is callpeople. If the Baptists will work white it is ed day, they will soon reap a glorious harvest.

## DESIGNATION OF MR. GIBSON.

The Rev. Robert Gibson, B. A., Stepney College and University College, London, was publicly set apart to the work of a missionary at the Baptist Chapel, Waiford, on Friday, August 6 h. The Rev. Mr. Cones began the service by reading the 72nd psalm, and offering prayer; Mr. Hinton deread prayin, and offering prayer; Mr. Hinton delivered an introdectory discourse, in which he adverted to the labors in which Mr. Gibson would probably be engazed in Bengat; Mr. Steand asked the usual questions, to which Mr. Gibson replied; Mr. Hull offered the designation prayer, and Dr. Murch gave the charge. The interesting service was concluded with prayer by Mr. River. vice was concluded with prayer by Mr. Elvey .--Though the weather was unlavorable, the atten-dance was very good; and those who were pres-ent appeared to feel a sacred pleasure in the en-

gagements of the evening.

Mr. Gibson's departure for Calcutta was announced in last Herald.—Ibid.

### Miscellany

Church Communion. Extract from Pendleton's " Dialogue

Presbyterian. - How, my brother, do you make it ut, that we are not in favor of free communion, when we cheerfully invite you all to the Lord's ta

Baptist.—Suppose that a candidate should be re-Buptist.—Suppose that a candidate should be re-fused admission into your church, because he could not adopt your articles of faith, would not this be establishing close or restricted communion? Again suppose that one of your ministers should so far de-part from your faith and practice, as to become a Baptist in mode and subjects of baptism, and should still remain a mini-ter in your church, and contin ue to preach what he deemed truth, and practice accordingly; could your churches, could they fellowship him in this course? Must they not exclude him, however distinguished he may be for holiness or success, or else dispense with a problem creed? And if they exclude him for church, would not that be restricted communion?

Presbyterian.—Most certainly! But suppose we vere so far to dispense with our creed, as to retain were so far to dispense with our creed, as to retain the offender? This surely would not be close com-

Baptist.—My friend, if your church were to reain this minister, would she not retain in her ho tain this minister, would she not retain in her ho-som the very elements of discord and disunion?— Can "a house divided against itself stand?" "Can two walk together, except they be agreed?" And if you could dispense with this part of your creed, and fellowsqip this minister, I see no reason why you may not with the same propriety, unite with the Baptist Church and fellowship them. Nothing would hinder but your mode of church government uniting with, nor your ministers from becoming pastors of Congregational churches, that surely could present no serious obstacle.

Presbyterian.—I see plainly, my brother, that

there would be a glaring inconsistency in retaining this minister. The very principle which we must adopt to do it, would if applied eventually over-

hrow our denomination.

Baptist.—My friend, be cautious in avoiding this inconsistency, that you do not involve yourself in autother. Indeed, the very principles of church communion, adopted by Pedobaptists, Ircquently involve them in the most gross inconsistencies.

Presbyterian.—How do you make good that state-

Baptist .- My friend, Pedohaptists and mixed communion Baptists, not only uniformly invite to if they were members of their church; but almos invariably censure the Baptists because they will not do the same. As an illustration, let us suppose that it has become evident to your church, that the minister I instanced must be excluded. He pleads in justification of his course, that he can find nothing in the Bible to sanction either infant or adult sprinkling, and that two of your most distinguished divines, John Calvin, the founder of your church, and Dr. Cambell, the learned translator of the four Gospels, declare unequivocally, that "the word barrizo signifies to immerse, both in sacred and classical authors," and Calvin adds, that "it is certain that immersion was practised by the an-cient church," and that "Christ requires teaching before baptism, and will have believers only admit-ted to this rite," etc.; yet nought will avail, and they exclude him. Suppose now that this minisithout any change of sentiment, qualifies him for communion at the Lord's table : and because he will not unite with the very church that excluded him, in the observance of this ordinance, he is ac-cused of being a bigoted close communionist—of breaking the church in pieces, by contending for ites and forms," and non-essentials, etc.

Again, suppose that this excluded minister, instead of uniting with the regular Baptists, should unite with the 'Freewill [mixed communion] Baptists,' he could then take his seat at the coion table with the very church that excluded him.
In this case, your church would commune, with their excluded members. Can they do this with any

Now, my friend, it is evident, from what has already been said, that if a minister or other member be expelled from any division of the Protestant Pe-dobaptist church, for holding and promulgating doe-trines or seattments which the church deem erroneous, yet, by connecting himself with a church that is systematically organized, and actively en-gaged in disseminating the very same doctrines and sentiments for which he was excluded, (be that church Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Freewill Baptist, etc.) he immediately becomes quali-fied, by this act, to return and unite in a joint-par-ticipation of the Lord's Supper, with the very church that excluded him. Hence, it is obvious that the terms of communion adopted by Pedobaptists may oblige them to commune TO-DAY with those whom they excluded YESTERDAY. What, I would ask, can be more paipably absord, or grossly would ask, can be more palpably absurd, or grossly neonsistent than this? How can your denominaion unite in the church ordinance of the L Supper, with those of other denominations we you would EXCTUDE, if they were members of lenomination? Or, in other words, how can you fellowship that conduct in the members of other de nominations, which you cannot fellowship in your own? Is error in other denominations less sinful own? Is error in other denominations less sinful or offensive than in your own? Or is its turpitude removed by systematic organization carried into ef-ective operation, for its universal dissemination?

The New York City Corporation it is said in the Herald, have issued four hundred more licen-ces for selling liquor, than was granted last year, and there is still a daily issue of more.

Missionary Intelligence from Asia.

first intelligence was that all the Chaldean Christians of Koordistan had been converted to Protestanism. The episcopal church in America has for five years had an active mission at Urumea on the Persian frontier, in order to convert the Nestorians and Chaldeans. The English missions have also had a few missionaries among them, one of whom, Mr. Rassam, is a man of much talent. The American missions follow a very sensible plan. They admit all who wish for instruction into the schools and mission houses, and content themselves with explaining the Bible and giving instruction in different branches of useful knowledge, without in the smallest degree, opposing the religious creeds and habits of their scholars and guests. Many Nestorian bishops have form time to time visited the mission houses, attended the schools, eaten at the tables of the missionaries, and lived on the best terms with them, for they saw that the Americans did not attempt to destroy the Nestorian church, but only aimed at improving the clergy, in order that the latter might themselves be enabled to improve their doctrine and litury.—Thory wished to reform the eclary in order that the latter might themselves be enabled to improve their doctrine and litury.—Thory wished to reform the eclary in the clerky in the clergy, in order that the latter might themselves be enabled to improve their doctrine and litury.—Thory wished to reform the eclary in the clergy in order that the latter might themselves the enabled to improve their doctrine and litury.—Thory wished to reform the eclary in the clergy in order that the latter might themselves the enabled to improve their doctrine and litury.—Thory wished to reform the eclary in the clergy in order that the latter might themselves the enabled to improve their doctrine and litury.—Thory wished to reform the eclary in the clergy in The second intelligence, on the contrary, is favorable to Catholicism and the Frencb interest being a report of the death of the King of Cochin China, Minh Menh, who had persecuted the Christians, in the bitterest manner, ever since his accession in 1823, and particularly since the death of the Vice King of Camboja, who was favorable to them, and who died in 1827. The whole history of the Catholic church in Cochin China is a history of martyrs, filled with accounts of the banishment and execution of the priest, the burning of Christian villages, and of a system of cruel fanatacism, very foreign to the general character of the Cochin Chinese. The letters of flights and dangers in caves and morasses—of exile among the barbarous tribes of the mountains, and particularly of the execution of European and native priests. Minh Menh appears to have always looked with great displeasure on the influence possessed by the Bishop of Adran and other priests over his father, and he ascribed the subsequent insurrection in Camboja which out in Camboja which and the government in so much danger. the Bishop of Adran and other priests over his tather, and he ascribed the subsequent insurrection in Camboja, which put his government in so much danger, to the Catholics. Ten years ago he drew up a declose, to the Catholics. Ten years ago he drew up a declose, which be made the state religion. The missionaries describe him as half insane, but the testimony of persecuted enemies is hardly to be trusted. He passed a great part of his life in civil and foreign wars, but he had not talent enough to train his people. wars, but he had not talent enough to train his people to martial enterprises, and he relied chiefly on foreign aid. He founded a sort of Navy, which consisted chiefly of a few American vessels, and of two steamboats which he obtained from Calcutta, and manded a teacher in New York, 'I want you to which he hoped to use against his enemies the Siames; his land army he strengthened by Malays from teach my child just as I was teached;' and so, because their 'father and grandlather carried a stone to balance the grain' when going to mill, they His wars however were always unsuccessful, and ru'do so too.' Is it any wonder that children hate ined his people. Whether the Catholic party will now obtain the upper hand remains to be seen, but it is not in-possible, for it is the only element of concord in the miserable country; and it is certain that the nation was in a much better state under the influ-that clouds of grateful incense rise to perfume the

# PETITIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

The American Peace Society has from its origin expected war to be done away by the introduction of substitutes that shall supersede its long supposed necessity. Such a substitute, or bundle of substitutes, we propose in a Congress of Nations; by which we mean, first, a grand Convention of the civilized world, or such of its nations as can be brought into the measure. To settle the Long. the civilized world, or such of its nations as can be brought into the measure, to settle the Law of Nations; and next A High Court of Nations, or Board of International Arbitrators to interpret and apply that law, and decide whatever disputes might that right thought be reported by time the soul to harmonic the right church's you time the soul to harmonic the right church's you time the soul to harmonic the right church's you time the soul to harmonic that the right church's you time the soul to harmonic that the right church's you time the soul to harmonic that the right church's you time the soul to harmonic that the right church's your time the soul to harmonic that the right church is the right church that the right church is the right church that the right church is the righ

Congress treated it with an unexpected degree of respect, and caused an able report on the first petitions to be printed. This was in 1838-9, since which time petitions have been presented anew;

From the Mothers' Monthly Journal. and the subject, having been, by the extreme pres sure of other matter laid on the table, now lies there be taken up whenever the voice of the people

be copied; and we earnestly hope, that in every equally fashionable.

If this kind of reading the cause of the extreme

both, to examine and report on the numerous peti-tions hereto presented, praying our Gov-rament to take measures for securing a Congress of Nations, to adjust all difficulties between them, without a resort to arms.

A True Picture. At the period of his birth, man is entirely uned-ucated. He has a physical, mental and moral na-ture, all requiring education. It is well known that one part of man can be educated to the neglect of others, which must remain comparatively fee-ble. I venture an assertion: there is little or no valuable education but self-education. To acquire mental power, he must think, discipline and the mind. To obtain a desirable moral nature, he must be humble, veracious, just and benevolent. To obtain physical strength, skill and endurance, I cannot now speak of all the means and facilities for education. Let us take a passing glance at the manner in which this active, thinking, immortal being is educated. His wants at first are few and simple; but we torment his stomach with indiges-

Missionary Intelligence from Asia.

The following intelligence concerning the American Missions in Persia, and the death of the King of Cochin China, the persecutor of the Christians, comes through the German papers, under date of Paris, Oct.

The foreign missions here have twice received from the east news important, if confirmed, not mere ly with regard to the missions themselves, but also in a political point of view. The accounts are as yet vague and confused, but the next post from India or the Levant must contradict or confirm them. The first intelligence was that all the Chaldean Christians of Koordistan had been converted to Protestanism. tible confectionary, and then stupity his brain with

the elergy, in order that the latter might themselves be enabled to improve their doctrine and liturgy.—
They wished to reform the church through the church tiself, and, if the tidings we have received are authentic, they seem to have succeeded. The consequence will be, that the foreign missions here will send a reinforcement of Catholic missionaries to Koordistan and Persia, in order to oppose this unexpected movement. This intelligence is of political interest, inasmuch as the Catholic party necessarily included in the control of the cont whatever country the missionaries themselves belong.

The second intelligence, on the contrary, is favorapleased with his experiments, and returns late to

nation was in a much better state under the influence of the Bishop of Adran hait man Menh. This is called national government of min Menh. This intelligence is as yet very uncertain, and requires conformation.—[Allegemeine Zeitung.

For the Christian Reflector.

Congress of Nations.

This is the clouds of grateful incense rise to perturn the resulting min fire at one cond, and a feed at the other? Is it any wonder that comic aluminacs, legendary tales, proceeding the common section, and murders, gratify the public appetite? Let a rational, natural, attractive system of education be adopted before we can hope to dispense with prise cons. The public may sound an alarm: the pressure of the clouds of grateful incense rise to perturn the ence of the new part of the other?

Is it any wonder that comic aluminacs, legendary tales, proceeding the other?

For the Christian Reflector.

Congress of Nations. The pulpit may sound an alarm: the may send out her missiles : General Reform

apply that law, and decide whatever disputes might be referred to it by the parties concerned.

I will not now present the details of this plan or any argument in its favor, but simply state what has already been done, and what needs still to be done, for its furtherance. It can of course be carried into effect only by the agency of rulers; and its friends therefore brought it first before the Leg-toward of Massachusetts, and next before Con-figuration. At leaf while he said, O pa, do early me. I'm very tired,' Again he was urged instance of Massachusetts, and next before Con-figuration. At leaf we said, P. Loget, well and islature of Massachosetts, and next before Conforward. At last he said, Pall can't walk any gress, and several other State Legislatures. The further, 'Here then take my gold headed came and Massachosetts Legislature, with almost entire u-irde,' the boy three his foot over the cane and nanimity, passed strong resolves in its favor; and rode off, lively as a rabbit. In pursuing his facor-

# Light reading-Society of Elders.

Under these circumstances, we wish the friends of their country and their species to join us in renewing the request, that our Government will take hold of the subject, and bring it before other Christian nations, in the hope of ultimately uniting them.

A correspondent desires that we would "give mothers one more serious lecture on light reading." For the present, we will give her own remarks our readers, intending soon to pursue the subject, and should be giad it others would do the same.

I think that with us there is much the same. A correspondent desires that we would "give I think that with us there is much sin committed punions, in the hope of ultimately uniting them all under some system, very like our own codes and courts of law for the regulation of all their disputes, without a resort to arms.

In behalf of the American Peace Society,
George C. Beckwith, Cor. Sec.

I subjoin a brief form of petition which can easily be counted, and we generally hope that in every security a himself of the subjoints of the content and we generally hope that in every security is a himself.

ly be copied; and we carnestly hope, that in every segmally fashionable.

If this kind of reading the cause of the extreme sider himself a special Committee for the purpose—

will get up such a petition, and see it forwarded in due season to some member in each House of Congress.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled.

This is exhibited on all occasions, from the private parlor to the house of worship. With us it is not apply to the house of worship. With us it is not apply to the house of worship. The undersigned, citizens of —— deploring the evils of war, and thinking it possible to supersed it by better means than the sword, respectfully petition your honorable bodies to appoint a select Committee of and House, or a joint Committee of both, to examine and report on the numerous petition, to examine and report on the numerous petition, to examine and report on the numerous petition, to examine and report on the numerous petitions are reported to the same and report on the numerous petition.

> And then, many never think of taking two steps to speak to an aged grand-mother; and if spoken to by her, they manifest the utmost coldness, some-times almost contempt. A few weeks ago, a young miss was riding in

er mother's carriage, and whilst her mother and another lady were holding an interesting conversation on the subject of religion, she contempt both for the company and the subject, by frequently turning her head out at the front, to

make inquires of the coachman.

I do believe that the present system of light reading and disrespect of the aged will be the ruin of the character of the next generation. It has af-

## Temperance.

### Horrible.

On Wednesday, the 24th ult, a man by the name of Lee in an extremely cold and almost frozen condition, called at a store in Burrillville, and demanded a drink of rum, but was refused, being told that he had drank enough already. He then left, and crossed over to the opposite side of the street, called at a Mr. (?) Wheelock's store, asked for, and obtained, in a jug, which he had with him, two duals of rum. After leaving this store, he was not a grain until the next day, when he was observed. een again until the next day, when he was observed, by a boy, lying by the road side, at about half a perance, and no desire to sell liquor to drunkards."

Mr. Hathaway must be benevolent—there can be no him to be intoxicated and passed by without further him to be intoxicated and passed by without further.

On the evening of the 26th, the same boy.

That we have not erred in setting to his credit a

The Council of the Town in which Lee was kill-d has recalled Wheelock's license. Cause—sell-can Gin, &c.

g rum to Lee.
Meet, but terrible, works for repentance the he very sight, to say nothing of a man's agency a reducing him to that situation, of a poor loathee drunkard, the light of immorrality quenched, nd the fires of an endless death burning within im, is enough to drive any one to shame and des-air. But then reflect that we had a hand in producing this work of destruction—is it not enough to drive one to madness and suicide? Strange that this Council did not repeal every-license that it has granted. These acts, Imost too horrid to be dwelr upon, which have just been enacted under their ve-ry noses, are but the legitimate results of a traffic which they, in common with others are legalizing. It is a system of robbery, morder and death. These facts prove it so. If this is its universal tendency, what right has this Council to withdraw the indulence-from one man, and yet grant it to others ?-They cannot thus wash their hands in innocency They cannot them, and upon this runn-elling Wheelock. You cannot be rid of it by degrees.— You must part from it at once, entirely, and forever.—Providence Samaritan.

## Narrow Escape.

On the evening of the 3d inst. while in a state o ntoxication, an Irishman, named Richard Colereet. He was discovered under the bows of a seel, by the crew who were shifting the lines.— e was taken immediately from the water, in a lifeless, and to all appearance dead condition, and conveyed to the Log Cabin. By the prompt use of proper means, however, he was revived, and is now in a fair way for recovery.

Coleman received the Catholic pledge about a

year since. From that period, as his wife testifies, be has been an upright, sober man; kind and oblig-ing, and provided liberally for his family. But in an evil hour he determined to return his medal.— He did so. He immediately ceased work, and on the morning of the 3d, took all the fuel that his wife and family had, to keep themselves comfortable during that tempestuous day, and pawned it with a neighboring rum seller for rum. Cold unfeeling monster! Would that we knew his name! The Life 3d was very stormy and tempos-tuous, and it could have been only by the mysteri-ous dispensations of a divine providence, that a snatched from the cares of a busy life.

ous dispensations of a divine providence, that a person in Coleman's condition could have remained so long in the water, and yet be saved. The rumseller pitched him into the dock. Did'n he?

\*\*Bid.\*\*

Warning to Wine Drinkers.—A wealthy individual in a neighboring town, was in the habit of giving his children wine every day at dinner. He has seen his whole family go down two drunkards.

Were did young and yet uccessor in London to Dargieve, except one daughter, now living, who take drunkard.—Ibid.

\*\*Statistical cares of a busy life.

How did Ferguson begin to study astronomy? Tending sheep in Scotland; lying on his back upon the bare earth, and gazing upon the heaven—mapping out the constellations by means of a simple string stretched from hand to hand with beads upon it; which sliding back and forth, enabled him to ascertain the relative distances of the stars.

Where did young and yet uccessor in London to Davy! He began his chemical studies a poor boy, in an apostaccary's shop.

the naked, of feeding the hungary, and of cheering the fireside of many a domicile, and of restoring domestic felicity among families almost without number. Their influence, we believe, has been felt to some extent in country places, among our people. But in this great city, where they have though flery are evident. felt to some extent in country places, among our people. But in this great city, where they have done wonders in reforming the white drunkard, although they are evidently engaged in a work of real humanity, they have hardly had enough of it to lead many of them in pursuit of, and to bring in among them, the colored incbriate. We have reflected for some time upon this matter. How is it, ye Washingtonians? A drunkard is a drunkard; all the bitter dregs associated with his life are found alike among all. Why is it, that in hunting the foreign incbriate, that the Five Points drunkard, and the incbriate of every other classifications are not thought of the colored drunkard? A reform upon such principles cannot be thorough that you have not thought of the colored drunkard? A reform upon such principles cannot be thorough and permanent. We shall endeavor soon to set the ball in motion among our people, and we shall come after and expect some of you Whshingtonias to come over and help us. A reform among a poor woman. The bier was set down beside the

ommends such to handle not touch not, no taste a drop of anything stronger than water, and sign the total abstinence pledge. But in a free country, it would be arbitrary and oppressive, if a man of good and correct habits could not be allowed to have what he waters by naving for it. he wants by paying for it.

the citizens of Barre, articles which he well knows ever have been and ever will be destructive to the health, happiness, and lives of many of its citizens. We are not aware of the existence of any motive

mile distant from the store. The boy supposed him to be intoxicated and passed by without further notice. On the evening of the 26th, the same boy, in company with another, finding him in the same place, discovered that he was dead, stone dead! His jug centained nearly a pint of rom, was lying at a little distance and his head was extended to wards it. Poor man! His last lact was an endeaver to obtain a drink of the liquid poison! Verdict of the Jury—"death by Rum!"

On the morning of Lee's burial, Mr. Buffum, a member of the council, which granted Wheelock's license, committed suicide, by hanging himself in his own barn. A few days previous to Lee's death, he (Lee') was found in a grave yard, intoxicated, by Mr. B. It is reported that both Lee and Buffun were buried in the same yard. How appropriate that the same pew in the great congregation of the dead should contain the slayer and the slain!

Lee belonged in Douglass, Mass., had a wife, but hid not lived with ther for some time.

That we have not erred in setting to his credit a small share of conscientiousness is clear from the small share of conscientious

"I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon

I'd rather be a kitten, and cry mew,"-Than one of these same gin and brandy mongers. " I've signed the Pledge."

The following lines are from a Portland Wash-agtonian, who has had deep personal experience the woes of intemperance From the Gazette and Herald. I've signed the pledge! No more the mad'ning bowl shall pass my lips;

Reason destroy, or faculties impair.

I've signed the pledge ! Peace and content, domestic joy and bliss Now reign triumphant, and the hallowed joys Of home, sweet home, are mine.

No more the purple wine-nor juice of India's

I've signed the pledge! Friends of my youth! Where are they? The morn of life did shine upon them With golden rays, bright as mine own : But the fell doom of drunkenness. Has swept them to untimely death.

I've signed the pledge! I've stemmed the torrent! new life-New prospects, hurst upon my view; I boast I've pierced the monster through. Portland, Nov. 1841.

> From the Youth's Cabinet. Schools of Genius.

Where did Franklin first cultivate the knowledge that at length bore him to the height of fame? It

a printing office.

Where did Bowdich study the mathematics?

workard.—Ibid.

Washingtonians.—The Washington Temperance ocieties in our country have done wonders in resorring the inebriate from his cup of posson, and one of the fairest in England, was a barber till he

the say. Bueno Christiano, to attend the funeral of a poor worman. The bier was set down beside the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the head turned on one side and the hands dropped; the grave; and in lifting the body from it, the agrave; grave; and in lifting the body from it, the agrave; grave; and in lifting the body from i

ALVAH HATHAWAY."

A Striking Fact.—In "March last." says an East
We suspect that a char' of Mr. Hathaway's bumps,
made out by the best Phrenologist in the country, after a careful examination of his head, would not give
our readers a better idea of the character of the man,
than they will be able to obtain from the above advertisement. Without a very accurace knowledge of
toos which lay accattered in various directions spon A Striking Fact .- In " March last," says an East than they will be able to obtain from the above advertisement. Without a very accurate knowledge of the technical terms by which phremologists designate the various faculties and propensities, we will give him a character off hand. If it does not fit, we shall throw ourselves on our Yankee privilege of a second guess. We shall put him down, Siliness, large-Yanity, excessive-Avarice, prominent—B-nevolence and Conscientiousness, small—Impudence, full.

We think we cannot be mistaken in the relation to the foregoing sketch. Without an avaricious disposition, the gentleman would not distribute among

entire and unti and insides of constance imemarkable pa ings, relating nothing remail

Chri \*\* Char WEDNE

After due CHRISTIAN R the friends o ty, have com the publication the fifth volum sary arrange been complete extended stat ent number. to be furnishe the brethren, bility of the p fore, that we that the pape of the slave, causes, with by our Aboli though our Reflector wi present year, no means aba

the public the enlarged, and other religiou increase of p In this comore to all s the paper, th money due, tice, that our transfer shal to Boston. and local ag

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ing letter from Missionary fi gone to plant continent of Po, intending inent, so so Clarke is a 1 as such by s ne associated York, we we God was tre "prudent" or in that quarte

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# Christian Meflector.

"Charity rejoiceth in the Truth." WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

OUR AFFAIRS.

the friends of the paper in Boston and vicinity, have come to the determination to transfer the publication to that city, at the beginning of mah. the fifth volume, January 1, 1842. The necessary arrangements for this purpose have just dane. been completed, and a want of room prevents an by our Abolition brethren in general; and that, your piety and enlightened judgment. though our editorial relation to the Christian Reflector will cease with the close of the no means abated, but is rather increased. Our church in Nashua, N. H., by Rev. Dura D. Pratt, prayer shall be for its prosperity, and such aid the pastor of the church;"-but the editor of the ments, will be cheerfully rendered.

We are happy to inform the subscribers and eracy." From this discourse the Watchman makes the public that the paper will be considerably the "Voluntary Associations" flagellated by Mr. enlarged, and printed in a style inferior to no Pratt, are held up to such merited rebuke and sarother religious journal in America, without any casm (!?) by him, for their "tyranny" and other flagiincrease of price.

more to all subscribers at present in arrears for which pious, judicious and observing ministers of the the paper, that they are requested to forward the very) which absorbs so much attention at the presmoney due, immediately on receiving this no- ent day. Our esteemed friend, the author of the tice, that our books may be settled before the discourse, has performed a task for which he is entransfer shall be actually made from Worcester titled to the thanks of the public." to Boston. New subscribers are, also, solicited; of this most slanderous attack of Dura D. Pratt on before the first day of January next.

It is hoped, especially, that Abolitionists of bitter regret, on a cool, honest, prayerful review. all classes in Boston and the vicinity will now The author is one of those who signed the " Pro give the CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR a prompt lest" in the N. H. Bapt. Convention, against the resolutions passed by a large majority of that body, just and generous patronage. We shall soon see what Boston will do. Worcester, also will, we trust, even increase the patronage she now gives. If we have our eye on the right man, the Editorial department will be managed with ability- churches?-and whether he is not, therefore, as liaby a sound scholar and an honest man.

our friends that the Proprietors of the paper eracy?" By the way it seems to be no crime to have, notwithstanding the great economy with "say a confederacy" with slave holders;—but to which they have conducted the enterprise, in-archal institution"—"ah! there's the rub!" curred a heavy debt, to liquidate which will re- So forcibly, therefore, and with so much propriety quire the benevolent and liberal aid of the and point, are we censured for voluntarily associat-

our churches, through the length and breadth of lief of the slave, because of having incourred the disthe land, that they may be aroused from their pleasure of Mr. Pratt and Mr. Crowell? sleep over the dreadful condition of MILLIONS in the most cruel bondage. The church suffers recede from this position, and all the rest "give up the ship." Alas! for the A. Bapt Anti-Slavery Convention!! downfall let every proper effort be directed.

To Subscribers.

As it is the purpose of the Board of Managers of the Christian Reflector to have the account of every subscriber settled at the close of the present year, and as a number of accounts now remain unsettled, some of them extending back more than the close of the close of the corresponding Secretaries.

If the Circular of the Am. Bib. Society, giving their research present whose account has not been them. one year, each person whose account has not been paid is particularly requested to attend to it with-

out any further delay.

We have been told by some subscribers that they have been told by some subscribers that they have paid to the local agent in their town, who has not reported the money do us. We, therefore, request every subscriber who has so paid, to call on the agent and, if the money is yet in his hand, in- portant, not in relation to baptizo only, but also to duce him to forward it without delay, or to return all other words; and the time, we believe, is near it to him that it may be sent to us. Such default when but one opinion will exist among Christiaus on on the part of an Agent is deserving of severe cen- the propriety of answering the question-in the afsure, as it is his duty to forward all such money to firmative. us, instead of applying it to his own use.

## A man for Fernando Po. ?

"prudent" ones in that state. Some of our readers We do not believe there ever was any valid reason in that quarter will remember the circumstances .- for keeping any single point "in the dark." Why

entire and untouched were the bottoms of the feet He needs coadjutors from America, and by uniting should any one desire concealment, unless he has and unsides of the hands, and this extraordinary circumstance immediately brought to my mind that remarkable passage recorded in the 2d book of Kiegs, relating to the death and ultimate fate of Jez. ebel, who was, as to her body, eaten of dogs and nothing remained of her but the 'palms of her hands, and the soles of her feet.' pervades the pro-slavery party among us; and why should it be expected that they will do any thing more than just enough " to save appearances," in evangelizing Africa? Our Foreign Mission Board have always been criminally negligent in the matter. Who will move in the work? Who will go for

us? Whom shall we send? Who will send to the treasurer of the A. Bapt. Anti-Slavery Convention for sending one or more missionaries to join brother Clarke. If a new organization isnecessary orprofer-After due deliberation, the Board of the red, will our brethren inform us and move for it? CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR, having consulted with Something !- something needs to be done, and done quickly. Even Abolitionists are too tardy .-We are leaving one of the richest fields uncultivated -a field much nearer and more accessible than Bur-

> We ask our brethren to write us immediately from all parts of the free North and advise what shall be

If we have no man to go, it is wonderful and much extended statement of particulars, in our pres. to be regretted. Still something ought to be done. ent number. In the next the public may expect And why should not measures be immediately taken Educate colored men, if white men can not be found. to be furnished with an official statement from to educate a little army of colored missionaries for the brethren, who have assumed the responsi- Africa? Not for colonization, but for evangelizability of the publication. It is sufficient, there-submitted to the test of the closet. Be persuade!, fore, that we remark at this time, our hope is, then, dear brethren, not to neglect it another hour. that the paper will continue to plead the cause We could present you an array of arguments to of the slave, in connexion with all other good awake you to effort; but is it needed, when the circauses, with that fidelity which is expected of it

"We have" not "received a copy of a discourse present year, our interest in its prosperity is by delivered on Lord's day, Oct. 10, to the First Baptist as we can give, consistently with other engageis from Isa. viii: 12. Say ye not that a confederacy, to all them to whom this people shall say a confedtious conduct. The editor concludes in the following memorable words-" We have given these copi In this connexion it is proper to say once ous extracts, that our readers may see the views

To give the readers of the Reflector a correct view and local agents are earnestly requested to use hundreds of his ministering and other brethren, who their best influence in obtaining additional are, after all, not very much less "pious, judicious names with payment. The present paying sub-should need to make "as copious extracts" as are scribers will be supplied with the fifth volume, found in the Watchman. But they are utterly ununless they shall give notice to the contrary, worthy a place in our columns, and can be seen in the paper referred to, for "Dec. 10, 1841." Such a discourse cannot fail of giving its author the most

ble to the charge of "schism" as those whom he ar-While we say this, it is our duty to remind raigns for having acted agreeably to their convictions, against the doings of a slaveholding "confed-

ing for the purpose of delivering the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor." Whose heart does not THE REFLECTOR lives and will live ;- faint under such rebuke from such a quarter ?but let its circulation be extended among all of Brethren, ought we not to abandon all voluntary as-

Possibly, our N. H. brethren will be induced to

"The Question Discussed' in this book is im-

Wonderful, if not unaccountable, indeed, it is that any class of men, professing to regard the Bible as the only and the sufficient rule of faith and practice, In another column the reader will find an interest- entertain any doubt of the duty of making an entire ing letter from brother Clarke, formerly a Baptist translation, whenever one is made into any language. stonary from England to the West Indies,-now In the English version, this ought to have been done gone to plant the tree of life on the long neglected There is scarcely a more groundless fear than one continent of Africa. He delays a little at Fernando indulged by many even to this day, that respect for Po, intending to proceed into the interior of the continent, so soon as the way is prepared. Brother rectly and entirely. Nay, in our judgment, such Clarke is a thorough-going Abolitionist and is known translations would be most influential in putting to as such by some persons in this country, with whom silence many a gainsayer who now persuades himhe associated for a season when on a visit here a few self that something is wrong, some collusion exists, years ago. When on our recent tour through New among those who believe in the truthfulness of Chris-York, we were grieved to learn that this dear man of tianity, or they would be willing to let the whole God was treated with great coldness by certain truth be known, just as it stands in the original .-

some sinister end to serve? -unless he is aware of holding some error in his professed creed, which This Convention passed the following among other would be exposed by a correct and full translation? priated resolutions. Let, then, the discussion go on, till the Bible shall

THE ENQUIRER, containing a series of letters to professing christians, by Edward C. Delavan, Albany, N. Y., on the use of Wine.

This is a quarterly publication, the different num bers varying in size, according to circumstances, sold in separate numbers without subscription. No. 1 contains 48 quarto pages in handsome type, on good paper, price without plates 25 cts. Single-ten copies or more, 20 cts. each;—with seven plates show-ing the different states of the human stomach, from forts until we are placed upon an equal footing with ies or more, 20 cts. each ;-with seven plates showa state of perfect health to that of fatal disease pro- our white brethren. duced by drunkenness,-price \$1, single-ten copies or more eighty cents each.

We hope this work will be extensively patronized and read by every class of the community. Mr. Delaran merits high commendation for his liberal and untiring labors in the cause of Temperance.

"CLAIMS OF JESUS, by Robert Turnbull, Pastor of the Boylston church Boston." Published by " Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln." This interesting little book would have been noticed at an earlier date, if we had been at home when a copy of it reached our office.

It is written with ability and a good taste lucidly exhibits the claims of the Savior to the love, reverence fairh and obedience of men. As a specimen of "THE MUTE CHRISTIAN under the smarting rod, with the work, we shall give an extract in the next paper.

MERRY'S MUSMUM. The December number of this interesting juvenile work is issued with a Title forded at the reduced price of \$1.

City Election .- The Election for municipal officers for Boston, passed off very quietly Monday, although a very large vote was thrown. It resulted in the re election of Mr. Chapman, by a majority of only 273 Last year his majority was about 1700.

Peck.

1. You state that br. Williams and br. Wilson, expressed their satisfaction with the vindication of the Board. What br. Wilson did or said, I know not, but the statement, so far as I am concerned, is incorrect. In the evening session of the Anti-Slavery Convention, I observed, the statements of the Board had done in their indicidual capacity, my mind had become so far relieved by the statements of the Secretary, that I was ready to co-operate with the Board in their private capacity, had done what they Board, in their private capacity, had done what they Board, in their private capacity, had done what they had no right to do; had done, indeed, the identical thing which our Southern brethren desired and demanded My mind has never been satisfied, and I see not how it ever can be satisfied, in respect to what many members of the Board did at Baltimore. But my dissatisfaction is not such, that I have any conscientious scruples in doing all in my power to aid the cause of missions through the existing channel.

2. You state, that, according to your opinion, no

I know not. This I acknowledge, that so far as strices and muscles were concerned, I was the author of the paper to which you allude. I was not the author in any other sense whatever. The ideas which the document expressed, originated with an other person, for whom I consented to perform the physical act of writing, while he, in great haste, was preparing to leave town. To the very brother for a burnt offering?"—Would it not do more good and save more souls and more honor a just God to physical act of writing, while he, in great haste, was preparing to leave town. To the very brother for a burnt offering? The property of the prope physical act of writing, while he, in great haste, was preparing to leave town. To the very brother for whom I wrote, I absolutely refused to sign the paper, because I was not satisfied with the ideas wholit contained. After the document was prepared, I consented, in consequence of the request of the originator, to hand it to any brethren who had not left town. To every brother to whom I presented it, I stated that I came for another person, whose business was such that he was obliged to leave the place ims mediately. Every man to whom I showed the paper, received abundant assurance that I neither originated nor approved it. I now state to you, that if my name was affixed to the document, it was affixed by another person, without my consent and without my knowledge.

my knowledge.

Will you do me the justice, my brother, if you can admit the above corrections, to make known your satisfaction with my statements by means of the same paper through which your remarks were originally

paper through which you.
paper through which you.
presented to the public?
Yours, in the Gospel,
N. MARSHMAN WILLIAMS. P. S. Will Zion's Advocate please copy.

Mother's Assistant and Young Lady's Friend, for December is received, containing—The Well Meant Error—The 1st Year of Infancy—The Child and its Creator—Song over a 'Child—Description of a Royal Marriage at Tonga—Sisters—Sketch of Victoria and Prince Albert—Manner of the Germans—An address to Young Ladies, by Sarab E 1 as From Angeline Crandail -An address to Young Ladies, by Sarah E. Lea-man—Dirge for a Young Girl. The present num-ber completes the volume, and the No. for January is issued at this time, in order that those who wish

From the Coiored American. Albany County Convention of Colored People.

Resolved, That as our forefathets fought and bled

Let, then, the discussion go on, till the Bible shall be given to every nation as the Holy Ghost indited it.

The Exquises containing a series of letters to not goods and chattels, as some would have us to be. Resolved, That the right of suffrage is as dear to

the colored, that the right of states as it is to those of a different hue; and that those arbitrary and invideous distinctions now made in the Coastiution of the State of New York, are both anti-republican and anti-Christian, and altogether unworthy of liberal minded statesmen and patriots Resolved, That our confidence in regaining our lost rights is daily i

Br. Dowling's account of the prosecution of br Knapp is received and will appear next week. It confirms the opinion we expressed that br. Knapp, is not blameworthy; and we venture the remark that the "woman" was both rather wicked and very silly.

The Editor of the Christian World has issued prospectus for the next volume of this publication, to commence on the 1st of January next. It is pablished monthly, in 8 pages quarto, at \$1,25 a year. and is devoted to the interests of Christianity throughout the world, admitting nothing of a Sectarian nature into its columns.

sovereign antidotes for every case. By the Rev. Thomas Brooks, London, 1669." Boston, Sech Goldsmith and others, 1841, 12mo.

The American edition has an "introductory note" page and Frontispiece to bind with the volume. The by "N. ADAMS." It is a very curious book of the next volume will be greatly improved, and will bo af-olden time, and cannot be read by the christian without a good effect. We recommend it to those who love to think. The following extract may serve as a specimen of the matter and style.

A fourth reason why the people of God should be mute and silent under their afflictions, is this, because it is ten thousand times a greater judgment and affliction, to be given up to a fretful spirit, a The votes for Chapman, 4695; N. Greene, 3557; Leighton, (rumseller's man) 565; Scattering, (abolitionists.) 300.

Corrections by Brother N. M. Williams.

Corrections by Brother N. M. Williams. The columns of the Reflector are always open for have all afflictions of all the afflicted, throughout all parties on any question mooted in the paper; and as the writer of the following communication has been, as he thinks, unfairly dealt with by brother Colcer, he has the right of being heard in self defence. It is, also, due to brother Williams, that we state that he has been for more than a year, a voluntary subscriber for the Reflector. Let all things be done with charity.

Dear Bro. Colver,—In the Reflector of Nov. 24, is an article writer by yourself, respecting the late Baptist Convertion in Maine, in which not a few mistakes are committed relative to the part which I took subsequent to the statements made by brother

nel.

2. You state, that, according to your opinion, no one ever suspected that I was dissatisfied with the Board even before I listened to the vindication. I ask you, my dear brether, how you can indule in such unfounded assertions. What right had you to make a statement so utterly incorrect? If this is the way you treat your abolition brethren, what dependence can those who oppose our views relative to slavery, place upon you,—statements in regard to themselves. I would not insinuate that you intend to state matters incorrectly, but I do ask, if the statement made above, does not evince a breach of caution, discrimination and forbearance. I deny the statement, and appeal to numerous Christian friends in this state, for proof of the contrary.

3. You state that I drew up a paper professing satisfaction with the vindication and continued confidence. What you intend by the phrase, drew up, I know not. This I acknowledge, that so far as sinews and muscles were concerned, I was the number of the state of th

tism, 163, and by letter, 186.

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the following sums by the hand of Eld. C. P. Grosvenor, viz.
From the Treasurer of the Wendell Baptist Association, Dea. I Woodbury, for Foreign Missions
Burmar Mission
Bible Society
Br. Josiah Goddard \$11.00 Br. J. Goddard, from Female Benevolent

From Angeline Crandail S. G. Shipley, Treasurer A. B. A. S. Convention.

ber completes the volume, and the No. for January is issued at this time, in order that those who wish to subscribe may have an opportunity of seeing it before the commencement of the year. This No. contains,—

Paternal Neglect—The Mother's Prayer—A

Paternal Neglect—The Mother's Prayer—A

See full.

See full.

Daughter's Love—Maternal Association—Scrofula—
Musical Instruction of the Young—Female Dress and appearance—The Death Bed, a Fact by W. B.
Tappan—Woman in Sickness.
Terms \$1, per annum in advance.

Bell, Agent for Worcester county.

Terms \$1, per annum in advance.

WM. Campater Terms \$1, chi-sholm, Webster \$3,—for Foreign Missions, from 2 young Ladies, West Rupert, Vt. for A. B. A. S. Convention \$2: Doreas Society at Holden, \$1, for Africas mission.

## General Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND The Steam Ship Acadia was announced as in the bay, by Mr. Parker's Pelegraph, vestorday afternoon at half past 1 o'clock. She arrived at the wharf in East Boston at half past three, but we got no papers from her until a few minutes past 4, to late for the despatch of any intelligence by the steamboat train to New York. We learn however er that one of our contemporaries succeeded in des patching a parcel of papers, to his correspondent in New York. The steamer's mail did not reach the post office until a quarter past 5. The Acadia had an extremely rough passage, from heavy gales, said to be the most severe which have yet been encountered by either of the steamers of this line. The length of the passage was 18 days. She has

length of the passage was 18 days. One has brought 46 bassengers.

We have London papers to the afternoon of Nov. 18, and Liverpool to the 19 h.

The event which has excited the highest degree of interest throughout Great Britain, is the birth of a prince and heir to the crown. The event took place on the morning of Nov. 9, and the news was received with great rejdicing by all loval subjects of the queen. The health of the royal infant was constant the queen was convalescent. The bulletins of her health had been discontinued. The young prince is known by the title of DUKE of

The Queen Dowager continued to be iil, and the state of her health excited deep anxiety, and an interest more intense from her great popularity with the people throughout the king lom.

The news to Canton is to Aug. 24.

A notification was presented to each merchant a Canton, that as hostilities would probably soon re-commence at the North, they must keep themselves and property out of the way of mischief. In the mean time, the truce entered into by Capt. Elliot on the 27th of May, continued in force, and down to the latest date the trade was open, and vessels work on the Whom.

went up to Whampon.

Preparations were immediately made for an ex pedition, embolying the principal part of the Brit-ish force in the bay of Canton, for the North, which sailed for Amory, on the 21-t, consisting of 9 ships of war, 4 armed steamers and 22 transports carry-

ing in all about 3000 men.
Buildings had been begun at Hong Kong, on lands lately purchased by the merchants. There were a few British and several American merchants at Canton. Business was at a stand still, the city having been completely drained of money. Of the Chinese ransom, 1,500,000 dollars were sent in the Calliope to Calcutta, and 1,500,000 in the Convoy

On the 21st and 26th of July there were two On the 21st and 20th of July there were two most violent and destructive typhonos in the Bay of Canton. The British Cutter Louis, in which Admiral Bremer and Capt. Elliot had sailed from Macao on 20th for Hong Hong, was wrecked on the island of Kowlan. Their excellencies after escaping the dangers of the tempest, received some rough treatment from the Chinese but a compassionate treatment from the Chinese, but a compassionate individual, who called himself a comprador, was induced to take them to his house and give them refreshment, and subsequently to carry them back in a small Chinese boat to Canton, where he received

a small Chinese boat to Danton, where he received \$3000 for his services.

Mr. Suncho, the newly appointed Spanish Minister to the Bruish Court, arrived at Paris on his way to London on the 14th ult.

The Castillano, a Madrid gazette, announced that government intended to suspend the payment of the allowance now awarded to the Ex-Queen Christiana, and the pageing of the Cartes, who would

tiana, until the meeting of the Cortes, who would decide whether the country was bound in honor to pay her a pension,
Excheques Frauds.—Some further develope

ments had taken place with respect to the frauds on the Exchequer. On the 31 and 4th of November, a Geneese broker, named Rapallo, was examined for the second time. He is the person to whom Smith, the clerk in Exenequer wine, farmined to be the person who forged the name of Lord Montagale, though this is, not directly afficient. He teagle, though this is not directly affirmed. Hi own statement is, however, that when he received them, they were to all appearance genuine, and that he supposed them to be so. Mr. Smith was examined again, on the same days;—it appears that printed blanks are furnished to the Exchequer office, and as some are generally injured, more tran are needed are provided; these bills were placed in the charge of S mith. On the 25th of October sev-eral bills were brought in, which did not correspond with what professed to be the counterfeits of those numbers,-these bills in short were evidently no those which had been cut from the sheet bearing the same number in the books containing the blanks. Mr. Smith was one of the clerks employ ed in comparing the bills with the counterfeit and as soon as it appeared that the bills were ficti-tious, he made his confession, declaring however, as we had said, that he did not forge the signatures The amount thus fraudulently put in circulation is 131,000 pounds. The parties had speculated for

some years with the funds obtained, but niways unsuccessfully.

Smith was committed to Newgate for trial, as was Rapallo, after a third examination, on the

17th.

About £100,000 of the spurious bills have been returned to the Exchequer. The holders of most of the remainder were disposed to retain them, maintaining that as they bore the stamp genuine, which was the test of public authority, they ought to be redeemed as if genuine. Lord Monteagle is seed a notice on the 16th, to the effect that the latter the first his given page for exceptions. est day for bringing in such paper for examinat would be the 19th.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—An official abstract of the population of Eogland, Wales and Scotland, with the islands in the British Seas, ac-Sectiond, with the islands in the British Seas, according to the recent census, exhibits a total of 18,664,761 souls, being an increase on the population of 1831, of 14 per cent. The ratio of increase in England was 14 1-2 per cent. in Wales 13, and in Scotland 11 1-10 per cent. The number of inhabitated between in 2,464,000. d houses is 3,464,009.
We learn that Mr. Everett, our minister to Eng-

land, on receiving information of his appointment, which reached him at Naples, sat out for London, by way of Rome and Marseilles, and had arrived, with his family, in Paris. He would leave Paris for London. don on the 16th. The heir apparent to the British crown does not, it

neems, as has been commonly eported, inherit the ti-tle of Prince of Wales, but this is a title which is usually conferred on him soon after his birth or the accession of his predecessor to the crown. The Dukedom of Cornwall belongs to him by inheritance, and accordingly the infant prince in the present case

and accordingly the mant prince in the present case receives the title immediately upon his birth.

It is stated by the United Service Gazette that the amount of public loss by the late fire at Tower of London has been greatly exaggerated. According to an estimate which has been made of the value of ordnance stores destroyed, it amounts to only £176,000, and the cost of re-erecting the huildings is stated at £59,000, making a total of £226,000.

On the fourth of September, the ship Prince Rupert, from London for new Zealan), with emigran's and goods, ran aground in entering Table Bay at the Cape of Good Hope, and was entirely lost. All her crew and passengers were saved by the exertions of Mr. Macomber, the captain of the Bucephalus Indiaman, who however, in attempting to visit the ship a fourth time, actuated by the fear that some persons were still on board, was drowned with four of his

On the evening of November 3, there was a re-markable slide of earth on the Croydan Railroad, at the deep cutting at the New Cross station near London. The cutting at the New Cross station are Lon-don. The cutting at that place was 70 feet deep, and by this slide the track was filled up to a depth of 8 to 15 feet for a distance of 300 yards. A large number of men, as many as could work, not less than 160, with four locomotive engines, were employed

day and night in removing the obstruction. Up to day and night in removing the opened nearly three quarters of the way. The last train from Brighton for the night, had just passed up before the slide

To the fight, and Jac passes of the Mark or Excland.—The Liabilities and Assets of the Bank for the quarter ending Nov. 9, were Circulation, £17.272.000; Deposites, 7.335,000; Securities, £53,127,000; and Bullion, £4,491,000.

curities, £53,127,000; and Bullion, £4,491,000. It is arranged that her Her Majesty will remove to Windsor as early as can be considered safe by the physicians, and that the Infant Prince will be baptized in St. George's hall with a courtly magnificence and regal splend or unknown since the days of George the Fourth.—[Globe.

An inventory of the amount of property belonging to Keshen, which has just been confiscated, has been published—its value exceeds three millions of pounds sterling!—mostly extracted in bribes from the Hong merchants, from onium speculations, and illegizimate

sterling!—mostly extracted in bribes from the Hong merchan's, from opium speculations, and illegitimate imposts of trade. The fortune of Keshen, is one of many similar ones acquired by like infamous means. The exactions made on the Hong merchants for a third of the ransom of Canton had interrupted the payment of the dividends which had for some time been in progress by installments: so that through the medium of the Hong debts due to them, again of the Hong debts due to them, agart of the medium of the Hong debts due to them, a part of the six millions of dollars received by Captain Elliot was drawn from the pockets of his countrymen!

From Halifax .- We have received from our cor-

From Halifax.—We have received from our correspondent at Halifax papers to the 4th instant.—The Caledonia, which sailed hence on the 1st and arrived there on the 3d, went ashore in entering the harbor. The particulars are thus given by the Acadia Recorder.—Adv.

The Caledonia run ashore on George's island yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, as she was coming up the harbor. This unfortunate accident was caused by a mist arising suddenly, so dense that it concealed the island from the observation of all on board till it was too late to turn the ship's course. Every effort to get her off before sunset yesterday was fruitless; she floated, however, before 11 P. M., and came to the wharf during the night, having received. came to the wharf during the night, having received no daunge. The closing of the mails for Eigland was deferred in consequence till this afternoon. To-morrow she will sail for Liverpool.

# CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Tuesday, the President communicated the Annual Message through his Private Secretary, Robert Tyler, E-49.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, moved that the Message and accompanying documents be laid on the table, and printed. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, moved that the usual extra number be printed, which was 3,500 copies of the message alone, and 1,500 copies of the message and accompanying documents.

accompanying documents.

Mr. Benton opposed the motion. He said that he could not vote for the extra number while that one feature was contained in it in reference to the currency. He referred to that part of the message which relates to the Fiscal agent. Looking over it as it was read he saw that the President gave the outline of it and then left its details to the Sucretary of the Treasury. I apprehend, said Mr. B., that so details of such a plan can meet in any part of it my approbation. I regard it as fligrantly unconstitu-tional and eminently dangerous to the country. It proposed that the Federal Government would issue

paper money.

The extra copies were then ordered and the Senate without further debate adjourned

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, at noon, the Prive Secretary of the President presented the Message to the House.

Mr. Wise moved that it be laid on the table, and

Mr. Wise inved that it be laid on the table, and that ten thousand copies be printed.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, providing that the rules of the 26th Congress shall be adopted at the present session until the Report of the Select Committee on rules be disposed of, was then called up.

After some debate of no interest, Mr. J. modified his resolution so as to make the Report of the Select Committee the security order on and after Thursday. Committee the special order on and after Thursday

next.

After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Adams to renew his amendment in relation to the 21st rule, the resolution of Mr. Johnson was adopted—yeas, 97, nays 95.

The Speaker was then authorized to appoint the committees, after which the House adjourned.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Dec. 6, 1841 (Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)
At Market 825 Beef Cattle, 775 Stores, 3500

Sheep, and 575 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality \$5.75 a \$6; second quality \$4.75 a \$5.50; third quality \$3.25 a \$4.50. Barrelling Cattle-The Birrelers refused to pay

Barrelling Cattle—The Birrelers refused to pay former prices, and seven lots were purchased at re-duced prices. We quote Mess \$4 12 a 425; No. 1, \$3 12; No 2, \$2 50. Stores—Two year old \$7 a 15: Three year old \$14 a 24.

Sheep-We quote lots \$1, 1 25, 1 33, 1 62, 1 92 \$2, and 2 25. \$2, and 2 25.

Swine—Lots to peddle 3 1-2 a 3 3-4 c. for Sows, and 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 c. for Barrows. At retail 4 1-2

# Married:

In Worcesier, by Rev. O. Tracy of Pitchburg, Mr. Jonathan Burrage, of Fitchburg, to Mrs. Sally D. Farnum, of W. Died :

In Charlton, Mr. Nathan Blackman, recently of Worcester, aged about 70.

In Lebanon Me, Thomas Wentworth Esq., 89.
In Jacksonville, E. F. Samuel Adams, A. M., Preceptor of Thornton Academy, Saco.
In Salem, Mr. Stephen Wood, 94, a revolutionary pensioner; a native of Berwick.
In Raymond, Nov. 3, Elder Zachariah Leach, 76.
In Montville, Nov. 18, Elder Ebenezer Knowlton, fermerly member of the State Segate.

In Montville, Nov. 18, Elder Ebenezer Knowlton, formerly member of the State Senate.

In Harrison, on Friday last, Rev. Joseph Searle, Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place.

In Westminster, Dec. 10, Simeon Sanderson, Esq. 1n Princeton, Dec. 11. George Irving, son of George C. and Martha B. Clark, aged 13 months.

"Death may the bands of life unlose, But can't dissolve my love; Millions of Infant souls compose

Their feeble frames my power shall raise; And mould with heavenly skill; I'll give them tongues to sing my praise, And hands to do my will."



A STATE OF NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 29th, 1841.

The New York Steamboat Train will leave Normark with, for Worcester and Boaton, on Towday, Thursday and Satarday mornings, on the arrival of the Steamier from New York.

Retarning, will leave Worcester the same days at 6 P. M. on the arrival of the Train which leaves Boaton, at 4 P. M.

P. M. on the arrival of the Train which leaves Beston, at 4 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave Norwich at 6 A. M. and 4 1-4 P. M.

"Worcester at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trains leaving Norwich at 6 A. M., and Worcester at 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. connect with the trains of the Boston and Worcester and the Western Reil Roads.

MERCHANDISE TRAINS.

Daily, leaving Norwich at 9 A. M., Worcaster, at 10 A. M., taking I reight for Worcester, Boston, Springfield, Norwich and New York.

Nov. 26th, 1841.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sep'k.

Look to the weather bow. Breakers are around the; Let fall the plummet now, Shallows may ground thee, Reef in the foresail, there ! Hold the helm fast ! So-let the vessel wear-There sweeps the blast.

"What of the night, watchman? What of the night?" "Cloudy-all quiet-No land yet-all's right.' Be wakeful-be vigilant-Danger may be At an hour when all seemeth

How ! gains the leak so fast ? Clean out the hold-Hoist up thy merchandise, Heave out thy gold ;-There-let the ingots go-Now the ship rights; Lo, the lights !

Securest to thee.

Slacken not sail yet, At inlet or island ; Straight for the high land; Crowd all thy canvass on. Cut through the foam-Christian ! cast anchor now --Heaven's thy home !

From the Journal of the American Temperance Union The Rumseller and his Victim.

BY REV. C. W. DENISON. Part IV.

Ages had rolled away. The world was burnt. The Judgment doom was fixed. The gates or Hell Were shut, and all within shut up to punishment. Far in the midst there was a cave, all deep, and dark,

And in that cave the ruined drunkard sat. He thought of earth. His memory flew back Amid the scenes he knew in time, and bore Her dreadful treasures of remembered crimes Within his cell, and lavish poured them all Upon his guilty soul. Shrinking he sank neath their ponderous weight, and howling fell, Weeping and gnashing on his fiery bed. Aloft he sprang, and tossed his burning arms And smote his glowing breast, and clutched his

Of fire, until his shades grew bright with sparks Of horrid form, that filled the scorching air. 'O, memory!' he moaned, 'thou direst curse Of Hell! Would I could stab thee to the heart! All else consumes in Hell, but thou, O! shade Of murdered life! These flames but feed thy

strength, And every gale that sweeps this dismal vault, Wings thee to Earth and back again to Hell! Avenger of my slaughtered years! Spirit Of fate! Iniquisitor of hidden blood! Back! back! O, hideous shapes! and leave me To my doom !

Just then there passed before his cave An aged demon of unwonted form-A grey beard devil, with a leering eye, And bended head, and stoop of back, and low Deep groans, unlike the hellish howls that filled The pit Before the cave he stopped, and gazed On the prone drunkard from his haggard eye-The eye a drunkard-maker has in Hell-And with a whimpering, whistling shriek, he said: My neighbor! knowest thou me

Replied! What spoken thunderbolts rolled back! As if he flew, the drunkard rose-and fixed His glaring eye on him who asked. With joy Infernal, with a fiendish thrill of bliss, He lifted up his blazing hands and clapped Them in the air, and shouted loud and long, Until the vaulted arches laughed in sport. 'Know thee?' he cried: 'Let Hell's own laugh

Whom do I know, if I do not know thee? I knew thee burning on my dying bed-I knew thee at the Resurrection Morn-I knew thee at the Judgment Bar of God-And now I know thee in the flames of Hell! Welcome! thrice welcome-spirit murderer! The gallows lost its due from thee on Earth, But Hell and I will have the whole of ours! Phou didst fast kindle up our fires for us, And now we kindle thine as fast for thee ! The grouns thou caus'det shall from thy boson burst:

The orphan's tears shall from thine eyes run down ; And for the nakedness thou mad'st in time, Thy shivering soul shall go unclad in Hell! For every heart thy drams infernal broke, Thy heart shall break with griefs. Eternity Shall bear thee writhing on the stream of death. Which thou for filthy lucre set on flood. O! wretch! begone! I loathe thee from my soul; But I will ever hover round thy path, And see that thou art punished to the full!"

# Miscellany. .

St. Louis Criminal Court. State vs. Augustus V. Jones.

ANDICTMENT, FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. The defendant in this case was probably, twenty eight years of age, but wore the appearance of at least thirty five. He was something over six feet, and his strongly marked features, and prominent forehead gave evidence of more than ordinary intellect. But you could clearly discover that he had become a prey to the mon-ster intemperance—the mark of the beast was stamped upon his countenance, which gave it a vivid and unnatural glare. He was placed in

the box, with others who were to be arrainged

ed upon the indictments preferred against them. All the others had plead not guilty, as is usual, and a day was set for their trial. ant was told to stand up, when the clerk read to him the indictment, which charged him with having on the 10th day of August, passed to one Patrick O'Neal, a counterfeit bill, purporting to be issued by the 2d Municipality of the city of New Orleans, for the sum of three dollars; and upon being asked the question, guilty or not replied, " guilty, guilty. ing to the court, he remarked that he would be glad if he could be allowed to make a few remarks. The Judge told him to proceed. A!ter a pause, in which he was evidently endeavoring to calm his feelings, he proceeded as fol-

May it please the court; In the remarks I shall make, I will not extenuate the crime, or ask at your hands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violated the laws of my country, and justly deserve pun-ishment; nor would I recall the past, or dwell upon the bitter present, for my own sake. A

I shall with the indulgence of the court, give a brief narrative of my life, with the hope those young men around me may take warning and avoid the rock upon which I split. was born of respectable parents, in the State of New Jersey, and during my childhood received every attention that fond parents can bestow up on an only son. It was early discovered that I had a funduese for books, and my father, al-though in limited circumstances, determined to give me a liberal education. I was sent to a igh school in the neighborhood, and such was my progress, that at twelve years of age, my pre-ceptor declared me qualified for college, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest Universi ties in the country. Here I so distinguished myself that at sixteen, I graduated with the secnd honors of the institution, and returned home flushed with the brilliant prospects that lay be fore me. I soon after commenced the study of law, and when only in my twentieth year, I obtained a license to practice. Acting upon the advice of my friends, I determined to try my fortunes in the West. I accordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. I will not detain you with an account of my sep-aration for those I held most dear—suffice it to say, that I received the blessings of my parents, and in return promised faithfully and honestly, to avoid all bad company as well as their vices Had I kept my promise, I should have been saved this shame, and from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually, like a fiendish rulture, threatening to drag me to justice, for crimes yet unrevealed. But to return, I left my early home, where all had been sunshine, and where my pathway had been strewed with flowers, to try my fortune among strangers, and to try my strength in buffeting the storms and ten pests of the world. With a light heart I looked forward to the future, and taking the usual route I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage in a boat for Louisville. On board the boat, a game of cards was proposed for amusement; and although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still I argued with myself that there was no harm in playing a game for amusement. Accordingly I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we lest Cincinnati, it was proposed to bet a bit game, merely, as it was said, to make it interes-My first impression was to leave the table, but I was told that it was coly a hir, the This argument prevailed, for I lacked moral courage to do what is right. I feared my comanions would say I was stingy of a little

Things went on thus for more than a year; and I believed myself fairly on the road t Fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards, but I consoled myself with the idea that I played only with gentlemen for amusement. One night I accompanied some young men to a gaming shop, and for the first time in my life, I saw a Faro bank. My companions commenced betting, and I was induced to join them, although I did not understand the game. Again played with success, and when we left the se. I was more than two hundred dollars winner. None of my companions had been for-tunate, and it was insisted that I must treat.— We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up, we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved that I would

never play cards again. I adhered to this deter-

ey. Influenced by these feelings, I played, and

as the fates would have it, I won. Before we

reached Louisville, we had twice doubled the

stake, and I found that my luck enabled me to

pay my passage out of my winnings. It was the first time I had ever bet money, and my success

ruined me. Again I played, and was successful

-and in short, I continued to play for amuse-ment, until I had acquired a thirst for gaming.

I settled in a thriving village in Tennessee, and

flattering auspices, and my first appearance in

the criminal court was highly complimented, and I soon became known throughout the cir-

minenced the practice of my profession under

mination for nearly three months, when I again yielded to the entreaties of my dissipated com-I now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine bottle. If I lost it was to drown sorrow; if I won, I treated my good fortune. Thus I progressed upon my downward course, until drinkng and gambling became my chief employments. All my friends who were worth preserving abandoned me, until my only associates were drunk-ards and gamblers. When almost reduced to want, for I had left off business, I received a let-ter informing me of the death of my father, that father who had watched over my early life—who loved me so tenderly. And did I act as an affectionate child? No. Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, and left only the animal passions and appetites; as the letter con-tained a check for 500 dollars, a part of my poor ather's hard earnings, I drowned my grief that night in Bacchanalian revel, and in a few days I was again penniless. I will not dwell upon the every day scenes of my life, -such as at all times be witnessed at any of the two hun dred dram shops of your city, where wretched men squander the little pittance that justly be-

But to pass on. For nearly three years I have been a drunken wandering outcast. Six months ago, I received a letter from my dear mother, enclosing \$100, and informing me that she was fast sinking with disease, and entreating with all a mother's feeling, to come home and see her before she died. For a time I felt the appeal, and resolved to comply with her request; and accordingly took passage in a steam-boat for that purpose. For two days I refrain-ed from liquor, but my thirst became insupport-

child. From Louisville, I shipped on board the azine. teamer Brazil, as a deck hand, and came to this place, where I was discharged for drunkenness. Let every young man reflect upon this picture. I who had moved in the first circles of ed from this port in the ship Dalmatia, Capt. the country—was now turned off, as unfit for a April, after a pleasant passage of 115 days.—deck hand on board a Steamboat! Yet inten-

temers. One evening I fell in company with a and the kindness of its officers. man who has lately been lodger in jail for pass ing counterleit money We played cards, and I won from him the three dollar bill in question. The next day I learned that it was counterfeit, and I did not offer to pass it for several days .-But at last I got out of all employment. I had no other money—I could meet no one who would not drink. My appetite was like a raging fire within me. I could not endure it. I sought a dram shop—effered the bill—it was accepted, and when found a few hours after by the officers of justice. I was beastly drink. of justice, I was beastly drunk.

now done. I have not detained the court with church of Christ.

Since I last wrote you, I have been again brought but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost. [Here the defendant sunk down and Court house.]

earning as a Judge, proceeded in a brief but me, who I am sure will do their best for them. ppropriate manner to pass sentence upon the elendant, putting his punishment in the penientiary, o own to the shortest time allowed by aw .- Missouri Pennant.

From the Sailor's Magazine. The Sailor's Jewel.

It is generally supposed that the rich, and the rich alone, can possess valuable jewels;—that those who live in palaces, and heap up gold as those who live in palaces, and neap up goto at the dost of the earth, can alone lay claim to the prospect of the General Anti-slavery priceless jewel. The King of Spain owns the largest, and most beautiful diamond known in largest larges the world. Probably guineas could not buy it.

The jewels which adorn the crown of the Queen of England, are said to be worth five

The jewelled ear-rings of the deceased Princess Charlotte, sold about four years ago, for fifty-five thousand dollars. And a diame sold at the same time, for thirty-six thousand wore a pea-jacket, or handled a marlinespike, possesseth a jewel worth more than all the diaponds that ever glittered. A jewel which monnmonds that ever glittered. A jewel which mountains of gold could not outweigh, nor the wealth of kingdoms buy. That lewel may be polished. closely printed, but not a fatiguing, volume of kingdoms buy. That jewel may be polished, and saved to shine above the brightness of the sun forever; or it may be neglected and lost! Who will aid in saving and brightening the Sai-

## lor's Jewel? Don't Give up the Sailor.

J. S.

ne battles of their Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. he King of kings and Lord of lords. Here the s writes to his pastor in America ;-

Rev. and dear Friend,

Nearly two years have passed, since first 1 of the globe, and witnesses competent to detail heard your voice upon the deck of a man-of-war; them are adduced from every clime. Dens of and O, when I look back and contrast my present situation with what it was then, my poor heart swells with gratitude. It was a Sabbath afterwar in August 1837, when you came on afternoon, in August, 1837, when you came on their concealment, are brought to light. board our ship. Never shall I forget the scene. Whole earth is presented, in a sort of panorama, Having faithfully declared the salvation of God to the eye of the reader, and, for the first time, to myself and shipmates, you took me by the hand. I felt myself a sinner—you pointed me to Jesus, but I felt condemned already—the cloud grew black—the thunderings of the law from Mount Sinai rang in many large. The ways to shine upon it all. The value of the volume before us, however, is by no means confined to the documents embodied in it. There from Mount Sinai rang in my ears—" The wag-es of sin is death." But again you took me by the hand—you spoke of blood gushing from a Sariang and the pruning knife has been so skilfully used, that, without offensiveness, the more trivial parts Savior's side—of salvation, salvation free to all.
You told me of the love of God—of love unbounded;—my soul took courage—the cloud gave

is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for is thus the better fitted for the usefulness for its thus the bet proved by blessed experience, that a sailor can is destined. It is not to be just looked into, and my discnarge from the navy, immediately I be- It should everywhere be read. To the world at in to persuade my fellow men to become recon- large its contents are still new; and the knowlferent my situation from what it was when you a great work to be done; and what it is, and ound me on ship board; neither am I the only why and how it should be done, is to be learned me that will bless God that you ever stood upon ofrm the volume before us. the deck of a line of battle ship. And how my It is a further gratifying thought, that as this father, (you told me I might cali you so,) I have work speaks of the whole world, it speaks likeone thing to ask; it is this - DON'T GIVE UP THE wise to the whole world. Into all the quarters God has owned your labors. Some who have Slavery Convention were collected will this acheard you died in the arms of faith, and alwings around the eternal throne. - Ibid.

# Death of Mr. Slafter.

that another valued missionary of this Board, the tions to the extinction of universal slavery. It Rev. Coroden H. Slafter, of the Siamese mis- will give to the entire body a unity which it has sion, is no more. He died at Bankok, on the never yet possessed. It will make them ac-7th of April last, of dysentary, after an illness of quainted one with another, and create facilities several weeks. He had recently been on a tour for an unexampled co-operation. It will proof tract distribution, accompanied by Mrs. S., claim to the supporters of slavery in the populous districts lying eastward of Ban-the world that its doom is fixed, and foreward kok, and when within two or three days of them of the approaching appropriate that its when within two or three days of them of the approaching announcement that its home, was attacked by the fatal disease which, time is come. the scene of his earthly toils, to his rest in hear-en. The prospect of death at first occasioned that it contains a very serviceable Index. a slight feeling of disappointment, at being so We may add, that those who make thems

able,—at length my appetite overpowered my better feelings, and I approached the Bar and his plans and prospects of usefulness to the poor demanded the liquid fire. I was soon intoxication intoxication in the state of the stat ed, when I madly sought the gaming table; and became convinced that this was the will of God, before the boat reached Louisville, I was strip-ped of every cent. Thus all my hopes of seeing and to the last, he was permitted to enjoy great my dying mother cut off, I remained at Louis peace of mind, and an unshaken confidence in the Savior. "I am going," said he, in one of that my mother had died, and that her last his latest conversations, "to dwell with the breath was spent in prayer for her wretched Lord Jesus Christ in heaven."-Baptist Mag-

Arrival of Mr. Jones at Batavia.

The Rev. J. T. Jones who, with Mrs. J., sailsociety-had been the guest of distinguished Beal, in January last, for Siam via. Batavia, arpublic men, and a favorite among the literati of rived at the latter place in safety on the 7th of ing day for Singapore, and from thence to pro-Perance had done this much.

I loitered about this city for several weeks, ceed by the earliest opportunity, to Bangko k. and was sometime engaged in posting up the Both Mr and Mrs. J. were in good he th, and tooks of some dram shop, for which I was paid they had experienced during the passage every in Equid fire kept for the accommodation of cuscomfort, both from the provisions of the ship

JAMAICA.

MONTEGO BAY. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd at Montego

The evidence of guilt was conclusive, and before my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes, I was lodged in jail to await my trial. I am cluster is and prove a blessing to this portion of the cluster is a superstant of the cluster is a superstant with the clust I am happy to say that Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd ar-

any hope or wish that elemency would be extended to my case; But with a hope that my example may be a warning to other young men, that those who hear me may, when asked to play a social game of cards, or drink a social glass, think of my fate and refrain. They may feel Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the think of my fate and refrain. They may feel Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the Loyd is come, as I could not have conducted the could not have secure, believing they can stop when they please; I might regain a good degree of health 1 could carcely have ventured alone on the approaching August meetings.

My child Estheranna is also unwell; indeed the

appeared to be very much affected; and for a season is very oppressive just now, much sickness, lew moments silence reigned throughout the and many cases of yellow fever in the town. 1 trost that our new friends will not suffer from the At length the Judge, who is as much distin-uished for the qualities of his heart as he is for medical men this morning when they called upon

Proceedings of the General Anti-slavery Convention, called by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, and held in London from Friday, June 12th, to Tuesday, June 23rd, 1840. London, 1841.

Seldom has a more valuable present been made to the world than the volume we have thus announced, or a more important contribution been diminished by this authentic parration of its proceedings. It might have seemed that the sayings and doings of such a body, from morning till evening, for ten days together, would be of a nature too discursive and irregular to afford suitable matter for permanent record. A perusal of the work before us, nowever, will speeding dissipate such an impression. Much, no doubt, has sipate such an impression. been required of editorial care; but that indis pensable element has been so abundantly supsix hundred pages, full of matter as important and as interesting as ever was brought within the same compass, the all important topics of religion alone excepted. The value of the documents embodied in the work, if these alone were regarded, is very great. We could scarcely use any words adequate to express our estimate of Let this be the motto of all who are fighting them, whether as to the amount of information they contain, or the force of argument they dis-Their salvation is made sure, by the promises of play. The subject of slavery has hitherto been treated piece-meal, as it ex sted in one or anoth tory of one, released from Satan's bondage, who er separate locality. Here it is treated as it exists throughout the world, Its atrocities are dragged to light as perpetrated in every quarter faith received a Savior, - and I have which it is adapted, and to which, we trust, it Receiving through your influence, then placed on the shelf as a book of reference. ciled to God. To this work I have devoted all my time and strength, and I bless God that I have not labored altogether in vain. How dif-

You have long labored for them, and from whence the members of the General Antiheard you died in the arms of faith, and although they may sleep beneath toe mountain ware, when Jesus comes triumphant, they will have their coral comes triumphant, they will have their coral comes they will be the constant of the coral c burst their coral tombs, throw off their sea weed whole civilized world. Even the slave holder and shrouds, and, ascend upward, clap their golden the slave-trader will be curious to know what has been said of them; while potentates, not a few will be inquisitive as to the proceeding of a body whose voice they have directly heard, and fo Since the former part of this number went to the most part respectfully acknowledged. This press, we have received the painful intelligence, volume will summon the abolitionists of all na-

acquainted with the contents of this volume will feel augmented interest in reading the Second Annual Report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, because they will find detailed in it the manner in which the Committee of that Society have carried out the many important objects committed by the Convention to their care. The Report is, indeed, a sort of necessary appendix to the Proceedings. - Brit. and For. A.

. One copy of this work is for sale by the Editor of \$3.50.

Two colored seaman and a colored boy were ly on hand and for sal brought before judge Wild, at Boston, on Saurday, upon habeas corpus. The vessel to which they belong is owned in Newberne, N. C., and the two seamen are slaves to the owner. On examination they said they had wives and children in Newbern, and would rather on back slaves the

WORCESTER, ss. Probate Office, Nov. 16, 1841.

o all persons interested in the estate of Deborah Grosvenor, late of Petersham, deceased, Greeting. OU are cited to appear at a Court of Probate to MOU are cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Worcester, on the first Tuesday of January next, to show cause why the Instrument which purports to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, should not be approved.

4w Chas. G. Prentiss, Reg.

GREAT REFORM.

THE manner in which business has been transacted is such that the great fundamental principles which lay at the foundation of all our commercial transactions, have been entirely lost sight of, and the public demanded a reform, not so much in prices, as the manner of doing business. Their wants have been met. Purchasers can buy Goods at the ONE PRICE STORE

without the fear of imposition. At that Stork, Goods are not misrepresented—they are called by their right names. The prices are as low as the very lowest, and they are uniform.

J H RICKETT & CO. appeal to the good sense of the community, whether this is not the correct way of doing business. If you answer in the affirmative, why support the system of jockeying, however popular it may be, and whatever more interest and accelerate the refumph of this Review. RICH SILKS.

RICH SILKS.

—AMONG WHICH MAY BE FOUND—

Black and Bine black Gros de Noble,
do, do, Afrique,
do, Helleaienue,
Stone and Fawn Satin Striped do.,
Plain Silks of a bandes.

Plain Silks of a I shades,

CLOAK GOODS,

CLOAK GOODS,

Deagatas and Indianuas, silk warp,

Alpaceas and Camletrens do,

Taglionas and Balsorines,

Black and Blue-black Alepines of all prices,

Black and Blue-black Alepines of all prices,

Mousseline de Laines, figured and plain,

6-4 do. do. and Saxonies, new style,

Silk Warp French Paids,

Caroline and Linsey do.

SHAWLS.

Cashurer Shawls, light hud dark.

SHAWLS.
Cashmere Shawls, light and dark,
Edinboro' and Brocha Shawls,
Mouss, de Laine and Plaid do,
French, Eoglish, and American PRINTS.
SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.
Cambric Muslins and Bishop Lawns,
Swiss, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Plain, Figured, and Checked Cambrics,
Linen Cambrics and Lawns,
do. do. Hd'kfs., &c. &c. &c.
FURNISHING GOODS.

10.4. 11.4 and 12.4 Superfine Rose Blankets,
10.4. 11.4 and 12.4 Superfine Rose Blankets,
Brown and Blesched Sheeting and Shirring,
10.4. 12.4 Superfine Brownsky,
10.4 Superfine B

BROAD CLOTHS.
Black, Blue-black, and Brows Mamond Beaver Cloths,
Black, Blue, and Brown Pilot Cloths,
Black, Blue-black, Bue, Green, Olive, Brown, and Bossl
Mixed Broad Cloths, Black, Blue-black, and Fancy Colored CASSIMERES.

Plain, Plaid, Diamond, and Wave FRENCH DOE SKINS.

FRENCH DOE SKINS.

VESTINGS, in great variety.

5-4, 4 4, and 5-4 White English FLANNEL.

Orange and Searlet Salisbury do.,

Orange and Searlet Salisbury do.,

White Domestic Flammel, all wood, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call before purchasing, and examine our stock of Goods, which has been selected with great care, particularly for this market, and will be sold at the very lowest prices for eash. We are determined to adhere to our motio. Osk Prices, and that price shall be the very lowest that Goods can be lought for in the State. Why, then, will you waste your time in toantering a merchant when you can purchase your Googs at the Osk Price Storke cheaper that you can buy them any where else, and liave them out right down to you at once cheap as the cheapes. put right down to you at once cheap as the cheapest!

J. H. RICKETT & CO.,

Nov. 24—tf.

No. 3 Butman Row.

F Selling Off! Selling Off!! AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST!

THE subscriber, wishing to reduce his Large and Splendid Stock of DRY GOODS, previ ous to the list of March next, therefore offers, until that thee, a part of it at cost, and less than cost,—and the remainder at a small advance. N. B. All those wishing for the greatest bargains N. B. All times will please to call o ORRIN RAWSON.

tf45

Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Heavy Broad Cloths, &c. PS. of Pilot and Beaver Cloths,
125 ps. Heavy Broad Cloths,
5 ps. Heavy Cassimeres, &c. &c.
This week receiving and for sale UNUSUALLY CHEAP

Nov. 24. SPALDING & HARRINGTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dve Stuffs, Medicines, Paints,

ORRIN RAWSON

Oils, Window Glass, and Manufacturers articles generally. SIGN OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

Worcester, Aug. 24, 1841: istf Rubbers! Rubbers!

CORNELL'S PATENT



ROTARY METALIC HONE. the Christian Reflector; - price that he is manufacturing at Count Mill, opposite the Court House, Worcester, Mass., and has comissioned to the Court House, when the court House, which has the court House, when the court House, when the court House, when the court House, which has the court Hous

Cornell's Patent Rotary Metalic Hone.

Cabinet Furniture and Chairs



ANSFORD WOOD, Agent, at his Ware floured

Main st., a few doors south Thomas's Temperance Exchange, Workester,
Has for sale, and is constantly manufacturing a variety of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting in part of Sideboards; Secretaries; French Bureaus; Grecian, Dining, Pembroke, Work, Centre and Card Tables; Adams's patent swell beam Bedsteads, and various other kinds, and a large assortment of Sofas and Mahogany Rocking Chairs.

Muhogany Pulpits and Communion Tables made to

order.

Mahogany Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Frames.

Palm leaf and Hair Mattresses and Feathers, &c.

CHAIRS of every description, for sale Wholesale and

Retail, at the above place, as low as can be bought else-

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine

tor themselves as it prices and quality.
SECS, CELARIE & ORSANGES.
TAL PARTIES.

And Gilding, done at the same place by FRANCIS WOOD, Worcester, April 8, 1840.

Boston & Worcester Rail Road. **经验验的证据** 

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing on Monday, November 22d.

RAINS will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:
Leave Boston at 7 A. M., 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Stopping at the Way Stations.

The New York Steamboat Train, via. Norwich, will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, Thoraday and Saturday, stopping only at Framingham.

A Mail Train, on Sunday, will leave Worcester at 6 A. M.: Boston at 1 P. M.

All Buggage at the risk of its owner.

All Baggage at the risk of its owner."
Nov. 17, 1841. WM. PARKER, Superinte

Bargains-Bargains-Bargains. Bargains—Bargains—Bargains.

FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS.

PACKAGES more of Fall and winter Goods this week receiving. Among which may be found Alpacca, Orleans, Astrican and Thibet Cloths—Alpacca Lustres—Cambleteens—Alepines—Silks—Merinos—Victoria Plaids for Childrens Dresses—Monssella de Laines—Challies—Printed Saxonies—Shawls—Brad Cloths and Cassimeros—Pilot and Boaver Cloths—Sattisets—Linseys—Eleached and Bro. Cottons—Tickings Hannels—Frockings—Vermont Cloths, &c. &c. Together with a great variety of other kinds of goods, all which wiff be sold at wholesale or retail cheaper than at acy other sto. e in Worcester, by

ORKIN RAWSON.

Warcester, Oct. 27. 6w 43

Particular Notice. THE most splendid assortment of DRY GOODS ever offered in Massachusetts, may now be found at the subscriber's. Prices 25 per cent less than at any other Store. Purchaser are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, Oct. 6, 1841. 9w40

Broad Cloths, &c .. SO PS. of Broad Cloths from 1,00 to 6,00 per yard.
25 Ps. of Pilot and Beaver from 1,00 to 4,00 per

yard. 175 Ps. of Cassimers from 62 to 2,00 per yard. 50 Ps. of Sattinets from 20 to 1,00 per yard.

This week receiving and for sale by

ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, Sept. 15, 1841.

New York Auction Goods. THE Subscriber is this week recoiving from Bastos and New York Auctions, and other sources, 200 Packages of Full and Winter Goods—among which may be found—

N. B. All those wishing for the greatest bargains ever offered in Massachusetts, will please to call on ORRIN RAWSON.

ORRIN RAWSON.

6w

Something New for Worcester.

DAVID CURTIS

WOULD respectfully inform the imbitiants of Wordster and Vicinity that he has taken the Store No. 5, Stone Block, for the purpose of reading.

HAVANA CHARS

Being extensively engaged in the manufacturing of Cigars, etc., he is enabled to supply consumers on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

November 17, 1841

The above, together with a complete assurtment of all other kinds of Dry Goods, have recently been parabosed from the best sources, and will be sold less than can be found at any other store in Massachusetts, and

mistake. ORRIN RAWSON, Worcester, Sept. 16, 1841.

Pilot and Beaver Cloths. BROAD CLOTHS\_CASSIMERES &C.

BROAD CLOTHS—CASSIMERES 4C.

PS, of Pilot and Beaver Cloths from 1 00 to 4 00
per yard.

225 ps. of Broad Cloths from 1 00 to 5 00.
150 ps. of Heavy Caseineret from 50 cs. to
50 ps. Sheeps Grey from 62 to 92 cts.
100 ps. of attinets from 20 to 75 cts.
175 ps. of Pilannels (all colors) from 18 to 62 cts.
Together with a great variety of fall and Winter goods this week receiving and for sale cheaper than at any other store in Worcester, by

ORRIN RAWSON.

Worcester, Oct. 27, 1841.

Boots and Shoes. THE Subscriber has on hand a large execution of Gents', Ladius', Missee', Moys and Children's licets and Shoes, of almost all descriptions, many of which are of his own manufacturies, and others direct from some of the best manufacturies in New England.

UST received a Large Lot of Men's, Women's, Men's and Childrens Rubbers, of the best quality, and selected particularly for Retailing.

They will be sold by the single pair or dozen very low at No. 8 Goddand's Row, by

AARON STONE, Jr., Agent.

Worcester, Sept. 22, 1841. 35 istf

Vot. 4.-- N

CHRISTIA IS PUBLI Worcester, Ms.

By a Reard of Measure eight Laymon, of the Ha-a wear, networks always a prior, intendite almost paires, paping for a standard greatle; or have the 12th and 13th gr and 12th and 13th greatle; or 2th and 12th greatle; or 2th and 12th greatle; or and jan § 10 shall have a standard ordered.

If A few inderetties admitted at the nanel radiced at the nanel radice of the standard decorate the Edit.

Dea. WILLI Religio

Delinered in the Church, of the ci William A. Res Were our limits gladly enrich our col cesting and able dispont with its talent ortunity we enjoy preach before the Bu receive a copy of this ure. We shall be at copious extracts white well as richness of th

The events of ea

part of that discipling to him a certain influence, combine to re man. As each dif least in some partic beart through a ne unguarded point. motions it awaker the new and corre The exercise of e its immortality, and tion of " an eterna are limits to the d the facts, which so mark her full prop may all be told. morals and relig which, with the st their right to gove the heart, it is not heart of man, send raice that even to ing events, whose as the occasions it of its being the te less, for its suscep es it to the influen hour, or to that of those already know light and body rest to first time. It ces entirely new; future and the past bilities and release it has changed you ed your unguarded you could not have of now resist. B each succeeding moment in eternity in that world, whe the heart is holy as

more exceeding re in ever varying en hely and of good being is not one We have heard the physical heart tral protection fro integrament; and paiputations by the Not otherwise is helplessness of the ing, the soul's hea-ney of life, it is which strike at, a wounded, and blee and at throbs ou. and it throbs on. from entire disru energy all its own which it can neve

wiped from all eye

Such, while on man heart. Its b tection, on this su stances the beat then in others. events of the see trate their power beart is standard t recovers from the in money ug, and asless on the lip. Dispong that the than can the wor

sel for new inflict

brief consideration text: "Occupy to The service ber which forms the The active use of has endowed the which is in keepin val aptitude. Of

by nature and by ways taken. In this inclination in quire not its modifi he cannot see the